

THE OREAD



— OF —

MT. CARROLL SEMINARY.



F. A. W. SHIMER, Principal & Pro'r.

ADELIA C. JOY, ASSOCIATE PRINCIPAL.

Improvement and Progress are Duties.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: - - SINGLE COPY, ONE YEAR, REDUCED TO 50 CENTS.

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FINANCIAL MANAGER, MT. CARROLL SEMINARY,
CARROLL COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

PIANO AND ORGAN TRADE.

Twenty-five years in the Business Gives Great Facilities for Purchasing and Securing Choice Selections of Instruments.

In our first experience as Financial Manager of the Mt. Carroll Seminary, it devolved upon us to purchase Pianos for the use of the school, in which transaction we became cognizant of the swindle, (we cannot call it by a milder name) practiced on the public in the sale of instruments. We at once resolved to correct the wrong, so far as in our power, and at the same time encourage the study of music by making it comparatively easy for our pupils and patrons to secure instruments. To this end we offer to furnish Pianos, Organs, or any instrument wanted to our music pupils at COST to us. Thus began a trade that has become so extensive as to embrace all classes as our customers, extending as it does from New Hampshire to California, and even to Japan. Orders made by mail are filled with care and promptness, and to the satisfaction of purchasers, as if made in person. We do not sell the "shoddy" makes of Organs and Pianos, that are flooding the country—("a 16 to 27 stop organ for \$65.00," and Pianos at similar offers.) Our business is to sell truly first-class instruments at the lowest living margin of profit, our expenses in the business being merely nominal.

With the amount of sales made, our facilities have increased, until we command any make in the country, and the very lowest trade prices. We do not now sell at cost but will sell at wholesale prices to any and all persons ever in any way connected with the school, and this gives great bargains to purchasers, leaving a reasonable margin of profit to us. To those never patrons of this institution, we can give LARGER DISCOUNTS than customers can get from manufacturers or any other dealers. Instruments are sent directly from the manufactory, hence customers can be supplied with equal facility, East, West, North or South. Warrantees for five to seven years given on instruments. Our arrangements for selecting instruments are such we can safely guarantee a far better selection than if made by the purchaser in person. Let the customer make his or her choice, whether a McCammon, a Chickering, a Guild, a Steinway, or any make in the United States and we will quote figures—WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD. "SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES," is the true policy of the dealer, and better justice to the buyer. This is our motto in our trade in musical instruments. We sell at the lowest possible prices at which truly first-class instruments can be afforded.

N. B.—We make a specialty of furnishing instruments to CHURCHES, CLERGYMEN, SCHOOLS and TEACHERS, at best WHOLESALE prices, same as to our students. Do not purchase until you have corresponded with us, and get references—names of those who have dealt with us. For price list and particulars, address,

FINANCIAL MANAGER MT. CARROLL SEMINARY,
Carroll County, Illinois.

"WHAT PIANOS, ORGANS & OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS CAN YOU RECOMMEND?"

In answer to the above query, which I am almost daily receiving, have to say—such as I have confidence in. The country is flooded with "cheap" instruments. I can sell any make manufactured—at prices from one hundred dollars and upwards for a piano and twenty-five dollars and upwards for an organ. The very cheap instruments are made to sell—are "shoddy" indeed, and I do not recommend them. If a customer must have one of this class, I can give it to him cheaper than the cheapest, with the manufacturers' warrantee, but not with my endorsement. I will not recommend an instrument for the sake of securing a sale, or because I can make a larger profit on it than any other. It is not my province to point out the makes I will not deal in, but it is my privilege to explain on what I base my confidence in an instrument. I can recommend such as I have tested by the severest of all tests—school use, and found to stand the test for many years. Some of these are not among the high priced makes, but the test has satisfied me, and they meet the wants of a large percent of customers, hence I sell them. Others, the high-priced and universally recognized standard instruments, I use and sell also. The names of over thirty different makes appear on our sale books. Let a purchaser say to me frankly about how much money he can put into an instrument, and I will name the one that my judgment, based on an experience of over twenty-seven years in selling instruments, dictates as the best that can be done for the sum named. If a customer has a preference for a certain make, let him name it and the lowest price at which he can buy it, and I will give my prices. We have over thirty-five instruments in use at the Seminary, thus testing a variety of leading makes of Pianos, the McCammon, Chickering, Knabe, Hallett & Davis, Mathuseck, Hallett & Cumston, Emerson, Arion, Bradbury, Guild and Church. Of organs: the Palace, Carpenter, Mendota, Estey and the Prince. Of guitars: the Martin and Beni. Of Pianos we have several other makes that can be seen, tested and compared here in our Conservatory. Of all the many makes we have tested in our use, than which there is none more severe, the McCAMMON HAS PROVED THE BEST all things considered. Our faith (in this make) we show by our works, as we have placed over twenty new McCammon Pianos in our Conservatory during the past school year.

"WHY DO YOU SELL INSTRUMENTS?" Why not leave the trade to dealers and agents who need it? are questions often propounded. In addition to the above, we have to say, we sell instruments to make money. Our profits are small on each instrument, but with the large numbers sold we realize quite a sum annually and we need it. Every dollar is made tributary to our school improvement and enlargement. No institution of this kind can be self-sustaining without itself. We choose to get necessary funds, in the line of a legitimate business, and through careful financing rather than spend our time, and employing agents to travel the country, "soliciting" funds and pupils—in other words begging. While we, by our trade aid materially in carrying forward our school enterprise, as we by our low prices bring instruments within the reach of all, and thus have for over a quarter of a century served as a public benefactor. Every person who buys an instrument of us, while he saves money, may have at the same time the satisfaction of aiding a worthy enterprise contributing to the support of the Mt. Carroll Seminary.

ENTIRE CONFIDENCE may be had in this system of trade in musical instruments. Orders may be made by letter from any part of the country, however remote, with more assurance than the purchaser can go to the manufactory or to the organ warerooms of the largest dealer and make his own selection. How this can be done is readily explained. Every piano or organ is bought directly from the manufacturer or general agent. The selection is submitted to him, who knows better than anyone else can know just the merit of each and every instrument. His honor is involved. His interest prompts him to fill the order to the best of his ability. He knows we buy largely. He knows the aim is to deal fairly and liberally with all, and if he fails to fill the orders from this source satisfactorily, he will lose a large amount of trade. It can be readily seen that interest would prompt to more care in filling such an order, than in supplying the demands of a private customer for a single or even a small lot of instruments. The purchaser has only to describe what he wants, as to style, finish, quality of tone, action, etc. and his want will be met to the letter, through the order of

FINANCIAL MANAGER OF THE MUSICAL CONSERVATORY,
Mt. Carroll, Carroll County, Illinois.

THE OREAD

OF

MOUNT CARROLL SEMINARY.

Old Series, Vol. 12, No. 1.

MT. CARROLL, CARROLL CO., ILL., AUGUST, 1883.

New Series, Vol. 5, No. 1.

SLUMBER SONG.

I

The herdsmen sing
As home they bring
Their loitering, lowing cows ;
The stars now peep
From Azure's deep—
I see them through the boughs.

II

The birds prolong
Their evening song
To make a lullaby ;
For thee my dear,
So do not fear
For pleasant dreams are nigh.
Thou'lt dream of fisher floating down
Of fishes finned with gold,
And a robin in a russet gown
Will tell the stories old.

III

Then close thine eyes
And let dreams rise ;
They come like the meadow mist,
Ah ! they are near—
Now they are here—
Thy lips and eyes they've kissed.

—H. S. M.

THE SOUTH AS I SEE IT.

BY MARTHA POWELL.

(Written, by request, for the Reunion of 1883.)

The character of an essay upon "The South" depends very much upon who the writer is and for what purpose he writes. Does he look through political or philanthropical or business spectacles? If political, of what party, and of Northern or Southern make ; if religiously philanthropical or how wide extended observation ; if business, of what kind and attended with what success ? Then the section of country seen, the age of the person and his mental temperament will each exert its own unconscious influence in producing impressions—impressions that may seem perhaps to be deepened, or, it may be, to be entirely changed by further knowledge.

She who speaks to you on this subject today looks through a woman's spectacles tinted politically with a Republican more than a Democratic cast, but with a patriotic more than any party feeling ; religiously, a Christian, she trusts ; in

work, for six years, a teacher in a Home Mission for the Capital of North Carolina. Do you ask how much she has seen, from what she has gained her knowledge ? The daily school-room work ; the pupils coming in year after year and studying and going out to work in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, and Siberia ; their sacrifices to obtain an education ; their progress ; the progress of the race and of the South ; the accounts given of their work and their homes ; the sad tales of slavery times told by white-headed uncles and aunties by the bright blaze of the log in the old fireplace ; the hiding-place of so many run-aways—the Dismal Swamp of Virginia ; the unmarked graves in the banks of the railroads, where, when the road was built, many a poor black was struck down by the overseer in a fit of passion and by his orders shoveled in before hardly dead, Mebansville, one of the strongholds of Ku-Kluxism, among the mountains of North Carolina, where a few years since no white woman would open her door for the night or give a moment's shelter from the storm to the "nigger teacher ;" the drawing back of the white people, sometimes and in some places carried to open hostility, producing in her, in turn, wonder, indignation, indifference, and, last and best, pity ; the gradual change for the better in the feelings of the white people ; a change in the condition of the country—some factories set in motion, more machinery used. In short, her experience has been simply the experience of a teacher who loved her pupils and was interested in them and their work, who in their land learned a broader and sweeter charity, who is more than satisfied if her work for them has been as great as theirs for her. How much of prejudice colors the glasses through which she looks you are the judges today.

In going southward from the eastern part of the United States, the city of Washington is found to be on the dividing line between two sections of our country. To the north of the Potomac flats is found the rugged vigor indige-

nous to states of winter snow ; to the south the sunny skies and enervating mildness of a more tropical clime. To the north lie the homes of a people who came from a temperate region, bringing with them their carefully saved earnings of Old World capital and the greater riches of economical and industrious habits ; to the south lie the homes of two distinct races—the whites who, excepting the poor class, are not only unaccustomed to manual labor, but look down upon it, and the laboring class, made up originally of the uncivilized African, now comprising their children of pure African descent and the mixed race. But there is no need to speak further of these differences. They are written upon the pages of every American history. We learned them in our school days. We remember the struggle which preserved the unity of our government as the cause which produced the emancipation of the slaves. The returns of the last census show that in all probability the colored people will in seventy or eighty years constitute an overwhelming majority in every Southern state, and were it not for immigration in the north in one hundred years they would constitute a majority of the population of the whole country. The black man came to us, not seeking a home or religious freedom, he came not of his own free will but it may be clearly seen that his stay is to be no transient one. He fades not away before civilization as the Red man. He has come to abide with us, and the future of the Negro American is so closely connected with that of the Caucasian American that we are interested in him as a fellow citizen if not (and some are not) as a brother-man. We find the individuals as different in feature, complexion and mental ability as are the various tribes of Africa from whom their fathers were captured. They brought with them to this country the superstitions of barbarism, the belief in evil spirits, enchantment and fetiches. They and their children in the days of bondage toiled and suffered. Low down in the shadows of the valley they learned the strong faith that upheld them. The winds whispered to them the old songs

of the plantation—wild, yet sad and sweet, their life-songs set to music in minor keys. How can we who have never been baptized in such sufferings as they knew find words to tell of them! But those days have passed away, and thanks be to God, the sin of buying and selling human flesh rests no longer upon a Christian nation! What good did the old slave system ever bring to the masters? No stimulus from the healthfulness of labor or the necessity of invention. There were only the evils of luxurious living and unrestrained passion. What tongue can tell the wrong, the shame and the sin of the mixed race! From father to son the curse of the sin descends. It is today the darkest blot upon the sunny South. The slaves coming from Africa to America did find some good mixed with evil, for they were brought in contact with civilization and learned the religion of Jesus.

Following close upon the war came the Ku Klux terror. However much of a mistake it was for the ballot to be given into the hands of a poor, helpless, ignorant people without affording them due means of protection, too long we let them endure that also, and now we are beginning to ask, What have they done for themselves? What are they today? A colored Professor of Washington replies, "Fred Douglas at his post of honor, Senator Bruce at his, those of our race graduates from Cambridge, England, graduates from other distinguished Universities, filling their places as ministers, senators, members of Congress, is a part of my answer. Men of color competing at examinations with their white compeers and fairly winning their way by the force of merit alone, and rising step by step to high positions is part of my answer. People of color who were landless and penniless at the close of the war and now have land and money and stock laid by, is part of my answer. It may be said that these are individual cases. This is true, but in proportion as the individuals make progress the whole race will advance." To the reply of the Professor we may add that since the war the colored people have gained a general knowledge of the world—gained it by their daily struggle for bread—and that now they have more intelligent views of religion.

The South is, at present, the best home for the colored people. White republicans in congress, (who have been elected by their votes), may spend their time in debating upon every kind of tariff excepting that upon the negro's life,

in many places the law may afford the colored people no protection and they must flee for safety, yet the South has advantages for them that they cannot find in the North. Says Gen. Armstrong, principal of the Hampton school of Virginia, to educate negro young men, "If you want to make money go North, if you want to make a man go South." In the North the whites monopolize labor and capital. This, with the prejudice of color, keeps the negro down in the lowest positions. It was stated by a Massachusetts paper that a colored boy who had graduated from the Springfield High School was completely disheartened by the difficulty of getting any start in life in any avocation aside from that allowed by an iron prejudice and practice to his race. In the South the negro is the mechanic, the shoemaker, the railroad hand. Besides being farmer, teacher and preacher, he is manager of fairs, of benevolent and secular societies; he is sometimes express agent, frequently editor, politician and legislator. Their numbers give them political influence. Although socially ostracized from the whites, they form a society among themselves. Take it all and in all in the South the negro has not only a chance to live but may feel that he has a chance to make of himself a man among men.

What the colored people will do for themselves in the future time only can surely tell. Their natural gifts of oratory and their affable manners fit them for social and public life. The greatest faults of the race are their profligacy, carelessness and false ideas of gentility. That it is wrong to tell anything but the truth at any time is harder for them to understand, but among those who have been far better taught how few "who never sold the truth to serve the hour" nor "made his high place, the lawless perch of winged ambition, nor the vantage ground for pleasure." "Brethren," said the colored minister, "the question for our debate tomorrow night is—Are conscience a safe guide? Learned men have been discussing this question from the foundations of the world, and tomorrow night we will meet and decide the question."

A colored graduate of Newton, prophesies that his people are to be the heart of this nation of which the North is the head. The bible and the spelling-book have been their great helps in the past, in them is their great hope for the future. Now, as in the war time, we and they and their former masters believe

the same bible and pray to the same God. Lincoln's words speak to us still—"With malice toward none, with charity to all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us finish the work we are in—to bind up the nations wounds * * * * * to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

"A Heart at Leisure from Itself."

BY GERTRUDE HALTEMAN.

There are few in the world who do not live for some purpose. Consciously or unconsciously we all have one supreme desire. It manifests itself in very different ways, but all these are only the means employed to gain the one great end, happiness. The wealthy stock-broker and the brown-faced happy boy who follows the plow all day seem far removed from each other; yet both are in reality toiling for the same object. The plow-boy may never get beyond the farm, but he may find more true happiness in life than the moneyed prince who seems so far above him. The flattered belle of fashion and the plain, true-hearted girl who is welcomed in the homes of the sick and needy are treading paths widely separated. If we study the various classes of society we shall see that all are seeking happiness in one of two ways, either in ministry to self or in ministry to others.

In the business world the desire for wealth rules, and in the eager pursuit of this the vision of the votary becomes so narrowed that he sees and cares for nothing else. The fraudulent man and the rumseller, in the intensity of the one desire, bow so eagerly to the god of their idolatry that they see not the scattered wrecks of property and character strewn around them, and hear not the wail of distress that comes from fathers and mothers agonized, from wives and children made desolate. They hear only the cry of personal desire, which is never satisfied.

Amid the vast throng of pleasure-seekers the craving for admiration reigns. Here vanity, self-complacent but meanly dependent and apprehensive, finds its food. The soft, honeyed words of flattery are free as water, but they cannot take away soul hunger. If we could look beneath the smiles and gaiety of this crowd around the throne of pleasure we should find the old, unsatisfied longing in many hearts, and hear many a sigh of discontent.

In the world of ambition the desire for power is supreme. No ties of kindness, no obligations of faith and sacred honor, no pleading of humanity, can stay the course of him who has once entered the lists for this glittering prize. Reckless and remorseless as a cannon shot he moves toward his object, shattering and prostrating everything in his way.

Thus we see that with many people the sole object in life is self-pleasing and self-seeking. They make it their business to seek mere pleasure in the objects around them, to find something without them which shall minister to their present enjoyment. They surround themselves with the luxuries and refinements of life, they gather the products of art and skill in the most agreeable forms. Business enterprises are successful, they are noticed and flattered in the social world, and to all outward appearance they have reached the heights of happiness and there is nothing more to be desired. But though society may seem to be crowned with verdure and flowers to its summit, yet that summit will be the crater of a volcano.

Devotion to self cannot satisfy. Deep down in every heart there has been implanted the germ of something greater and nobler than this. It seems almost marvelous that the tiny life was not destroyed long ago by the persistent growth and luxuriance of the needs, which have become so firmly rooted in the soil. But it is there still, striving quietly and unceasingly to gain a foothold among its more pretentious neighbors, that it may bring real light and gladness to our hearts, and help us to reach a higher plane of life. Man was not designed to be a selfish receiver of pleasure—to be like a sponge ever absorbing. We can find our highest happiness only in ministry to others. Happiness is more than pleasure. It is the consciousness and exercise of the highest goodness. A heart resting in an unselfish equipoise, "a heart at leisure from itself," must ever be the happy heart.

Our thought has its illustration in the material things around us. The sun, the grandest and noblest of all material objects, exists only for others. Age after age from his high place, without apparent exhaustion and without return, he imparts light and heat. In the coolness of our philosophy we say that this involves no happiness, because the sun is inanimate and voiceless; yet he is a silent preacher of a truth which is not in him, because we are so made that we

must diffuse over matter our own conceptions and vitalize it with our own feelings. The sun gives only and always, and if it were conscious it must be happy in the greatness and unselfishness of its work.

We are born into a world of labor and care. We are pushed on by an irresistible power, and dare not pause even for a moment by the way. We do not mean to be bound up in self, but home cares and home interests are pressing, and we are liable to become wholly absorbed in our own joys and sorrows. The business man is so blinded by the glaring sunlight of prosperity that he fails to see beyond the tiny sphere which circles about himself. Then reverses come; property melts away; cherished friends are taken; still he sees not. Some natures can rise above grief and come out of the furnace of trial ennobled and purified. To such sorrow fulfills its perfect mission. But many a stricken one feels that he is more sorely tried than others—that no one else has known sorrows like his. Life seems black as midnight, and his self-bound vision discerns no cheering ray to illumine the darkness. In dreary solitude he nurses his pain, thoughtless and careless of the sorrow and distress which surround him. He does not intend to be selfish, but the sudden blow has crushed him, and all his life energies seem ebbing away. In his hopelessness he feels that no one can help him. So he shuts himself away with his pain, and will not take the oil of comfort which has power to soothe his troubled spirit. How much better it would be to let the warm sunlight of sympathy enter his heart and be reflected to the grief-bowed souls of his fellow-sufferers.

Trial comes in many varied forms. A wayward son or a fallen daughter may blight a father's fondest hopes and fill a mother's heart with anguish. A trusted friend may be estranged, and the feeling of sadness and pain remains for many a long year. Carefully laid plans may be thwarted, cherished expectations disappointed. Each heart knows its own bitterness, and though it cannot enter fully into the sorrow of others, it need not for that reason shut itself up and refuse to believe that suffering comes to all. Grief should lift us away from self to a higher level, and make us nobler and better. It should purify our natures and make our hearts tender and loving and full of sympathy. There are so many all about us who need our help and kindly feeling. But life's fair-

est flowers have withered in our grasp, and in our own sorrow we forget all these burdened ones, and unconsciously become selfish and narrow. We brood over the past and wonder why our lot is so unhappy. It is simply because we ourselves make it so. If we could only lose sight of self for a little while and interest ourselves in others, we should feel the tide of life and happiness flowing back again. Some act of kindness which we can do, some word or look of heartfelt sympathy, may fall like healing balm upon a wounded soul. In such loving ministries we can forget our own heartache, and the burden will grow lighter and we shall be stronger because of the help which we have given.

"Poor heart, above thy field of sorrow sighing
For smitten faith, and hope untimely slain,
Leave thou the soil whereon thy dead are lying
To the soft sunlight and the cleansing rain;
Love works in silence, hiding all the traces
Of bitter conflict on the trampled sod,
And time shall show thee all earth's battle-places
Veiled by the hand of God."

"A heart at leisure from itself"—the very words bring a sense of rest and peace. Any other condition of mind implies activity and consequent weariness. We get so tired with the ceaseless turmoil and strife which fill the hours from daydawn until the gloaming. And yet even when the sun has gone to rest and the shadows are stealing o'er us, though we may cease physical toil, our minds are planning work and pleasure for to-morrow. We sometimes wonder why we become weary of life so soon. The secret lies in the simple fact that we give our hearts no rest from self. To be able to lay aside our own interests, joys, and sorrows, and think and work for our fellow-men is no ordinary achievement; but hidden away in the little nooks and corners of our great, busy world, there are noble hearts who are doing just this. Have you not all seen a gentle face—aged it may have been, and crowned with the snow of years, but beautiful, nevertheless, because of the radiance which streamed from the windows of the soul and illumined the faded features. It was no studied expression, but a natural outgrowth of the deep contentment within. Only a "heart at leisure from itself" could lie beneath such a sweet calm. It helps us just to look into such a face, for we feel that the life has been pure and noble and unselfish. Though its dawning seemed bright, its noonday may have been dark with the heavy clouds of suffering and woe. But its sunset hour is glorious, and 'tis only a step more to the endless rest in that home where pain and sorrow never come.

"The Schools' Birthday."

MAY 11, 1883.

Everybody has a birthday, most folks have one every year until they reach a certain age, when, in the case of ladies especially, they become exceedingly rare. So it is said, but of course that *we* do not acknowledge.

Birthdays are good stopping places; they are convenient for many reasons. In the first place if you are a boy, you are just so much nearer wearing a mustache and carrying a cane.

But if you happen to be a girl, it is one of the very best times to commence a diary, to make good resolutions, in fact to begin to do everything you should do and have been wanting to do for the past twelve months.

But I am not talking of an ordinary birth-day, this is entirely different. If I should chance to remark that the seminary is over eighteen years of age, nobody's feelings would be injured. Indeed we are proud to acknowledge that to-day is the *thirtieth* anniversary of our schools' birth.

On the 11th of May, 1853, the first term of school began. The morning was cold and dismal and all day long the rain fell drearily on the roof, penetrating the weather beaten boards and leaving long lines of wet upon the floor. Just eleven girls were present. But brighter days followed, when the flickering sunbeams danced through the cracks and fell across the heads of the busy girls bent over their books. At the close of the term there were forty scholars enrolled, and during the next year the dozen girls were multiplied until the room would hold not another one.

In October of 1854 a building was completed on the grounds now occupied by the seminary.

"Success and popularity attended this institution under the management and control of Misses Wood and Gregory, for they were determined to make it a success, and when a woman once wills to do a thing she generally does it. But here were two women with one will to accomplish this one purpose, and they succeeded."

Year after year followed, each bringing back the girls new and old from their homes in the East and West. And still the summers come and go, each June bringing with it the usual amount of work and worry, yet not without its joy and happiness.

There are mysterious looks and wise remarks of the seniors; the dreaded essay, the confusion of white dresses and delightful duties of the willing Juniors, as they plan and contrive how best to tack up that motto without driving nails

in the newly calcimined walls of the church.

But the mortification when the prided work of art, the coming triumph of all, the class motto "With Sails and Oars" is translated with dish-cloths and spoons, that hatchet declared to be a pick ax and the "horse-shoe" hung wrong side up!

But these are indeed mere trifles, and troubles soon forgotten, and the plans for the coming vacation, the happy anticipations of going home, drown out all feelings of regret.

These school years have been to us most pleasant, and it is with sincere regret that some of us part with them and their associations.

The seminary is still in her prime and stands with open arms to receive the absent ones as they return in the fall rested and ready for another year's honest labor. Never are the doors closed to any of her children, and as she parts with those who do not expect to return, she still cherishes the hope that some future spring time will bring them back to her. And when the buried hatchet is sprouting, and the sour apple tree budding, we shall expect to welcome back many of the dear familiar faces that have made the years so happy to us all. While we all join in wishing our school another prosperous year, and many pleasant returns of the day.

SUSIE MILES.

The Teacher Taught.

As the school year nears its close and the teachers look for results, she has one rather melancholy consolation. Whether or not her pupils are wiser, she certainly is. Experience has been her daily teacher and has set her at many tasks. When the review time comes the school-ma'am prepares for a rigid self-examination and thereafter, for a time at least, surpasses Uriah Heep in humility. She finds that the unlearned lessons vastly exceed the learned in number. Some of the last came as in a vision suddenly, others after much hard work. It did not take many days to teach her that theories often vanish as a mist before the strong school-room light. If examined in "theory" by the superintendent, her pen seemed of itself to write the answers. How readily such expressions as "the teacher never should," "the teacher always must" and "a good teacher never does," filled the page. In her joy at this flow of answers, she, without a tremor, wrote under the heading, "Practice," "This will be my first term." The first term has scarcely become a reality ere she longs for years and years of practice.

Soon, too, she realizes the narrow limits of her knowledge. The bewildered,

"I don't see why," of some pupil rings in her ears. The answer given, has not satisfied her more than it has the questioner. This "why" accomplishes two good results. It gives the teacher a juster estimate of her learning and raises a query as to the relative importance of fact and cause. This leads, also, to a somewhat pathetic remembrance of the long-ago school days, when Miss W. gave such "fearfully long" final examinations in grammar, Miss D. in arithmetic, and, most dire of all, Miss J. in Algebra. She remembers too with what satisfaction she handled the marked papers, being a little proud, perchance, of her standing, at any rate heartily glad that one more study was "finished." She wonders now if anything ever will be finished. In spite of her diploma, rules and exceptions escape when most needed, explanations in fractions remain troublesome, and formulas too often give place to unformulated collections of letters and signs. Still by diligent use of the out-of-school hours this trouble may to a degree be overcome. But there are others not so easily settled. "Many a time and oft" she has delivered short lectures about the doings of good boys and girls, and ladies and gentlemen, ending with the advice to always apply actions, words and thoughts to the crucial rest of their being right or wrong. In too striking contrast to these sage remarks, she finds herself doing, saying and thinking things most solemnly prohibited to all exemplary people. Again school-days are revived. She recalls a certain Shakespeare class, in an out of the way recitation room, and the fervor with which certain passages were read. One comes into her present with a misery-loves-company-ish sort of comfort. "It is a good divine that follows his own instructions. I can easier teach twenty what were good to be done, etc." After all, Shakespeare was not utterly unlike an amateur school-teacher!

These lessons are so plain as to seem almost tangible; not so, of others. At times, she firmly believes in total depravity, and scoffs at the similes about wax and white paper, and a child's mind. But oftener peeps at the good in all are to be had, and she ponders over diamonds however tiresome the polishing may be. She is not long in learning to smile sympathetically with mothers who think their babies prettiest and best. In spite of their divers shortcomings, she could not without a pang, exchange boys and girls with any teacher. She furthermore grows poetical and turns from bound volumes to the unrhymed poetry of bright eyes, happy faces, and innocent hearts. At such happy times she moralizes upon governing, and says governing is only winning.

The next day she may not deny the theory, but is only a little uncertain of the completeness of her own winning.

But the term ends, the "last day" has come and gone, good-byes are over, and, in spite of resolves, she finds herself doing what gentlemen teachers never do. Being left alone, she learns the best of all lessons, one of trust in the Great Teacher. She can no more teach nor attempt to teach these anything, but rejoices to leave them with him. He, who is all wise and ever-patient, can never fail. He can close the school of life with a last day that shall be followed by an unending vacation, a vacation free from tasks and lessons, but full of perfect rest.

ALICE GREEN.

Teachers of 1882—1883.

Mr. and Mrs. Hazzen are spending the summer in the bracing climate of New Hampshire. Mrs. Hazzen stopped for a time on her way in Lynn and Boston to avail herself of the valuable professional services of the celebrated vocalist, Madam Hall.

Miss Sherman has visited in Buffalo, New York City and Lynn, and now, in company with her mother and sister, is resting in New Hampshire.

Miss Kendall spent some weeks with friends in Mt. Carroll and vicinity before going to her home in Vermont.

Miss Cooley spent a few weeks at home and now is studying her favorite subject in the Summer School for natural sciences at Cambridge, Mass.

Miss Clark is studying in the college for languages at Amherst, Mass. She is devoting most of her time to German for the sake of learning other methods of teaching and gaining greater fluency in speaking the language.

Miss Eacker visited in different parts of Illinois and Iowa previous to going to Delphos, Kansas, where she will spend the rest of the vacation, and in the fall take charge of the public school of that place.

Miss Hamblen assisted at a wedding, and later at a concert in Iowa, then visited at Omaha, and since has been resting in Missouri.

Miss Strong is spending the summer with relatives in New York.

Miss Alice Merritt accepted an invitation from the Board of Public Schools in Detroit, to fill a vacancy for a part of the year, as teacher of geometry in the High School of that city.

BOOKS.

TRUCK FARMING AT THE SOUTH, a Guide to the Raising of Vegetables for Northern Markets. Formerly people were content to enjoy each fruit and vegetable in its season, and when this was passed, were willing to accept the next which followed in the succession of months. Now the time is very much prolonged by shipping them from different points of the South or North. Truck farming, as followed in the South, differs in very many particulars from the same pursuit at the North. There has been little written on the subject. Dr. A. Oemler, the author of "Truck Farming at the South," has had the experience of a quarter of a century to assist him in his work. Any interested in this branch of industry will do well to address Dr. A. OEMLER, Savannah, Ga., and obtain his valuable little book. Price, \$1.50.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY; A Manual for Schools, is a work well calculated to assist the young girl taking her first lessons in housekeeping. It treats briefly upon such subjects as Marketing, Food, Cleaning, Health and Illness, and contains questions to be put to the learner to test her knowledge of the matter about which she has read. The book is published by Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., New York and Chicago.

We would call the attention of educators, again, to *Jones' Latin Lessons* offered to the public by S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago.

We also wish to repeat our words of praise of the *Indexed Maps*, published by Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago. They are valuable for everybody, and especially the traveler.

Meservey's Works on Bookkeeping recommend themselves to the public by their clear, concise and practical way of putting things. These books are "the fruit of thirty-seven years' experience in teaching this branch, by one of the most successful educators in New England." Publishers—Thompson, Brown & Co., 23 Hawley street, Boston.

Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co., Cincinnati, and New York, are offering the public *The Electric History of the United States* by M. E. Thatheimer. This work has met with very general favor by public schools and academies.

Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago, are publishing *The Primer of Political Economy*, by Alfred B. Mason and John J. Lator. This is a text-book prepared for common schools. One of the authors has had experience as a teacher and seems to understand the needs of the class for whom the work is prepared.

Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co. are publishing a work on Political Economy by John M. Gregory, L. L. D. Dr. Gregory has a national reputation and is particularly well and favorably known to our own State. His wide experience as a teacher of this subject would seem to specially fit him to prepare a work to meet the needs of students.

Clark & Maynard, 734 Broadway, New York, are publishing *A Practical Reader with Exercises in Vocal Culture*, by Caroline B. LeRow. "It is claimed that the Practical Reader contains more suitable material for elocutionary work in the school-room, in more condensed, analytical, and available form, than any Reader or Speaker before the public."

Giun and Heath, Boston, are offering *Elementary Lessons in English for Home and School Use*, prepared by W. D. Whitney and Mrs. N. L. Knox. It is an attractive little work, practical and useful.

Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co. publish *An Elementary Geology* by E. B. Andrews, L. L. D. The book presents an attractive appearance and seems suited to the class for which it was designed.

The Elements of Chemistry, (Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co.) is a work intended as a text book. "The author has endeavored to select such chemical phenomena as represent the cardinal principles of the science, giving preference to those which are easily reproduced by the student."

Porter and Coates, Philadelphia, are offering for use in Public Schools, Seminaries and Academies *The Elements of Plane and Solid Geometry* by Isaac Sharpless, Professor of Mathematics in Haverford College, Pa.

THE ARTIST AND HIS MISSION is a desirable work offered to the public by John E. Potter & Co., Philadelphia.

TRIMBLE'S HANDBOOK OF LITERATURE is published by Eldredge & Brothers, Philadelphia.

William Wood & Co., New York, are publishing Brown's popular series of grammars.

In the report of schools given in *The Standard* of June 21, three of the graduates of Mt. Carroll Seminary are mentioned in connection with a description of public exercises. In the account of the closing week of the Nebraska Baptist Seminary at Gibon, we find the following:

"The musical entertainment given Wednesday evening was one of high merit, and was much enjoyed by an audience that completely filled the large chapel. Miss Duell, who has charge of the musical department, showed herself master of the situation."

THE OREAD.

F. A. W. SHIMER and ADELIA C. JOY,

PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Editorial Committee, JOANNA J. CLAYWELL,
GERTRUDE HALTEMAN.

No one but a student has any conception of what June means to a seminary girl. It is the time anticipated from September on through all the months of the school year, the time when study will be over, and after commencement, concerts, etc., we are to go home. How glad they will all be, to see us again! We will be, for the time, the important one of the family as we entertain parents and friends with a review of our teachers and school-mates, giving their merits and characteristics with such accuracy as would surprise as well as amuse the faculty. If they could hear it; for, although we are so glad to be at home, we do not fail to give the impression that Mt. Carroll Seminary is a good place to be, as indeed it is.

The last few days preceding the close are so filled with reviews and examinations that commencement is here before we are aware. After all is over, white dresses, diplomas, text books, "specimens" of bugs, beetles, brachiopods, etc., etc., are hurried into trunks in a heterogeneous mixture that will astonish our mothers at the unpacking. Omnibusses and carriages drive up with the most unprecedented promptness. "All aboard" call the unsympathetic drivers, and the girls are hurried away bravely smiling through the tears as handkerchiefs are waved in mutual "good-bye." It is only until after the hurry and excitement is over and we have leisure to think that we realize, although many of the girls and teachers will return to us in September, there are those we will never meet again. Even though the coming year shall bring new faces and perhaps new friends, those dear faithful ones who have gone from us not to return will be loved none the less because of these, but will hold the place in our hearts all their own.

But we intended to tell the old girls something of what we have been doing this year, for we know that, to them, news of the seminary is always interesting. In June, we who fill the places of those who have gone forth into the world, feel it to be a pleasant duty to report to them of the present work and prosperity of the dear old seminary.

This has been a good year. Thor-

ough, conscientious work has been done. We have not spent our time wholly in committing to memory a certain amount of facts; but while that department of study received due attention, books of reference and the fund of general information gathered and imparted by the teachers of the different branches have aided the pupils in making the year's work not only profitable but enjoyable in an unusual degree.

Besides our regular examinations, to avoid the "cramming" usually preceding these, we were called upon at the most unexpected times to "prepare to write," and at the close of the examination we had told not a little of what we knew of the study under consideration.

The teacher used, beside their own questions, the Harvard, Vassar and Cornell examinations, and also the examination, for the state teacher's certificate of Illinois, and not one girl of all our number fell below the required grade in any branch, many standing very high.

Perhaps no thoughtful student ever finished a study but what she feels that she might have made more of it, yet surely both the teachers and pupils of '82 and '83 can say from their hearts, "This has been a good year."

JOANNA J. CLAYWELL.

In the report of the Almira college at Greenville, Ill., we read:

"The annual concert occurred on Tuesday evening, at Armory Hall. A well-chosen programme of popular and classical music, vocal and instrumental, was very acceptably rendered, as the frequent and persistent encores of the large and cultured audience unmistakably testified. The success of the musical achievement is due to the ability and energy of Misses Clara A. White and Carol M. Howard, the teachers in charge."

Mr. Humphrey Miller, who was fitted for college at the seminary, in the days when both sexes were admitted, visited us on June 6 "and 7." He has preserved a kind interest in the school of his boyhood, through the years that have intervened since then. After leaving the seminary, Mr. Miller entered Union College, New York, and afterwards graduated at Ann Arbor. He is now practicing law with much success in Chicago. This home is in Evanston and he is showing his interest in educational matters thereby taking an active part on the board of the public schools of that place.

PERSONALS.

Miss N. Hutton is teaching in Antigo, Wisconsin.

Miss Hattie McDearmon is teaching in Carroll County.

Miss Lena Ruppel has a large music class in Shenandoah, Iowa.

Miss May Worthington is a successful book-keeper in Carroll City, Iowa.

Mrs. Nias and Maud will spend their vacation in Milwaukee and Sparta.

Miss Ada Bailey has been teaching in Blair, Nebraska, during the past year.

Miss Jennie Cummings is engaged to teach in the public schools of Buda, Ill., next year.

Miss Ireland, lately become Mrs. Hart, with her sister, Mrs. Smith, visited Mt. Carroll friends in May.

Miss Mary Bigger has been teaching in Jefferson, Iowa, acting as first assistant in the high school.

Miss Ella Thompson is still teaching vocal music and singing in one of the church choirs of Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Miss Frank Warner is employed in the office of Brainard & Sons, Chicago. We always thought Frankie was inclined to a business life.

Mrs. S. B. Powell has come West to spend the summer. She will divide the time among her friends in Ottawa, Mt. Carroll and Dubuque.

Miss Cora Armstrong has learned draughting and is now employed in the office of her brother-in-law, Mr. Smead, of the Ruttan Heating and Ventilating Company in Toledo, Ohio.

Mrs. Lyda Pyle Forbes writes to Mrs. Shimer from New Liberty, Colo. She is well-pleased with her home, as who is not, who has ever lived in that wonderful state. So says the *Reunion Reporter*.

The seminary is certainly to be congratulated upon having such friends and many having a similar spirit of deep interest in its welfare exhibited by Mr. and Mrs. Wells, the successors of Mr. and Mrs. Phillips.

Miss Joy received from Miss Edith Gould, in the fall of '82, a most interesting letter written from Petosky, Mich. She was there at that time, for her health, as she had been a sufferer from hay fever, and seemed quite happy upon receiving prompt relief in the change of climate. It is to be hoped that she and her sister Mary will favor friends with a communication for the OREAD occasionally.

Miss Alice Davis is teaching in Wellsburg, Iowa.

Mrs. Etta Wood Gove made an extended visit at the seminary in June.

Miss Eva Gouterman is with her sister living at 51 Lincoln Ave., Chicago.

Miss Hattie Wiley has been enjoying much prosperity at Lincoln, Nebraska, as vocalist.

Morris Rea, attorney at law at Grundy Centre, Iowa, called at the seminary on the 2d ult.

Miss Anna Cora Neale is now engaged in setting type on the *Daily Press* of South Barbara, Cal.

Mrs. Alice Kent Davis made many friends glad by an extended visit at the Seminary in May and June.

Miss Julia Wishon was in Mount Carroll in the spring, and afterward visited Miss Plattenburg in Winchester.

Miss Eliza Mann has been engaged as an assistant in the Troy Female Seminary, Troy, N. Y., for the ensuing year.

Mrs. Amelia Moore Kling is in Sioux Rapids, Iowa. Mr. Kling has been Superintendent of the public schools during the past year.

Death has entered the home of Mrs. Alice Ives Breed and taken her second daughter. Friends will sympathize with Mrs. Breed in her sorrow.

Mrs. Mary Wallace Neely writes a pleasant letter to Mrs. Shimer from Denison, Iowa. Mrs. Neely talks of sending her daughter to the Seminary in the fall.

Mr. Henry Metcalf, who has ably filled the place of assistant in the Mt. Carroll High School, has resigned his situation much to the regret of pupils and patrons.

Miss Martha Powell is regaining health and vigor by resting at home, after six years of arduous work in the South. She spent a few months at the seminary in the spring.

Mrs. J. C. McCreary, known many years ago at the seminary as Mollie Miller, has been, for some time, an invalid. She is now at her father's home in Franklin Grove, trying to win back health and strength.

Miss Undine Shaw has been away from Mount Carroll a number of months, in search of health. Although somewhat improved, she is far from being as well as her friends desire. While east she spent some weeks with Miss Dox in Wilson, N. Y.

Miss Dell Miles has spent the year past in Boston, continuing her choir singing and study with Madam Hall, as previously. She has lately taken a trip with her father to the far West, and has spent some weeks at her home.

Misses Helen and Jennie Mackay took a trip through the West during the past winter, and visited while away the Misses Wykoff. They report the sisters well, happy and exceedingly hospitable.

Prof. E. H. Pratt, M. D., delivered the "Faculty Vaedictory" at the Annual Commencement of the Chicago Homoeopathic Medical College on the first of March, 1882. Mrs. Pratt, mother of Dr. Pratt, from Wheaton, Ill., was among the Seminary guests at the reception on June 5th.

The friends of Miss V. Dox will very much regret to hear that failing health has forced her to lay aside the study of medicine and all employment that demands much continued mental effort. Notwithstanding her ill-health, however, Miss Dox has helped to prepare an important report of her State, by classifying the birds in the vicinity of her home. She has assisted, also, in much missionary work, and contributed to several papers, the product of her pen.

Mrs. Nora Branch Sawyer, of Lincoln, Nebraska, is still a woman of affairs. She is superintending one of the largest floral establishments west of Chicago, the work of her house and the Sabbath school of the Presbyterian church, with which she is connected. Mrs. Sawyer has familiarized herself with the details of her extensive business, having, herself, worked in most of the departments and learned the names of each variety of plants and the care needed by the different kinds. Mr. Sawyer is one of the leading lawyers of the State, and a gentleman who enters heartily into all matters of general interest. It would be difficult to find a couple combining a greater number of elements that insure success and usefulness.

Miss Joy received, some time since, a highly prized letter from Mrs. May Button Squier. Since our friend May was heard from through the columns of THE OREAD, she has united her destinies with that of a playmate of her childhood, so no lonely bachelor need look henceforth for our Button. Mr. Squier is a geologist of considerable note, having for years been under the tuition of Prof. Shales, of Harvard, and doing work for him in the museum and the field. He has been engaged in important surveys in several of the States of our country, and has so proven his ability that friends prophecy that he will become one of the leading geologists of our time. Mrs. Squier has entered very heartily into the scientific studies of her husband, and assists him by drawing maps, and in various other ways, such as one may who has enthusiasm and ability.

Miss Hattie McDearmon is preparing herself for a short-hand reporter. She, with Miss Pearson, of Morrison, visited Mt. Carroll friends in April.

Miss Alice Green gave Mt. Carroll a call on her way home from New Hampton, Iowa, where she has been engaged as teacher during the past year. She returns to the same county in September to take charge of a township high school.

Miss Gracia White was examined, this last winter, for Minnesota State certificate and obtained it with a very high general average. Miss White intends to spend next year in study here at the seminary before she uses her certificate as teacher.

Mrs. Shimer and Miss Joy had the pleasure of meeting Mrs. Sarah B. Rowland, last fall, at the home of her father Mr. S. P. Bingham, in Lincoln, Neb. They also had a most enjoyable visit with Mr. and Mrs. Teeter and Mrs. T's aged father, Mr. Lilly.

Elva Calkins, class of '81, has been teaching during the past year in Le Mars, Iowa. Nine of the eleven teachers are graduates of good schools. Miss Calkins has twenty-five pupils under her charge, and she also instructs three classes from the high school part, or all of the time, these classes have been composed of pupils studying the German language.

Mrs. Shimer and Miss Joy had lately a most delightful visit at the home of Rev. J. P. Philip, former pastor of the Mt. Carroll Baptist Church, now of Beaver Dam, Wis. One could not fail to enjoy the cordial hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Philip, Tom's warm boyish greeting and the winsome ways of little Margery. The seminary friends of Mr. and Mrs. Philips will be glad to know that the interest in them, and in the school, has not diminished during the months of separation.

Miss Alma Chapman, of the class of '79, has been employed as teacher for the past two or three years at Almira College, making a specialty of Literature and Composition. Miss Clara White and Miss Carol Howard have had charge of the Music Department and Elocution in the same school, and have met with deserved success. Miss Howard returns as teacher of elocution and assistant in music and the sciences. Miss White is to have a vacation after her years of school life, and Miss Denise Dupuis takes the place vacated in consequence of the resignation of Miss White.

Mr. Charles Freleigh is reading medicine.

Miss Helen Walker is teaching in Orient, Iowa.

Miss S. F. Jones has a music class in DeWitt, Iowa.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Hallett visited Mt. Carroll in June.

Miss Jennie Maryatt is living in Louisa City, Idaho.

Miss Amanda Miller is teaching in Running Water, D. T.

Miss Sue Watson is teaching in or near Antigo, Wisconsin.

Miss Marie Plattenburg has a painting class in Winchester, Ill.

Miss Hannah Nichols is fitting herself for a physician at Ann Arbor.

Mrs. N. J. Kaye, formerly Miss Bachelor, is living in Menasha, Wis.

Miss Ella Hammers has a large music class near her home in Secor, Ill.

Miss Anna Harrison and father spent part of the past winter in Florida.

Miss Flora Taylor is at home again after her extended stay in Europe.

Miss Birdie Lewis is engaged in the office of Slayton's Bureau, Chicago.

Miss Emma Neiman sends pleasant words from her home. Miss Myrtie is teaching.

Mr. D. Dimmick made a short visit at the Seminary when he brought his sister in January.

Miss Jennie Green is teaching music classes in the vicinity of her home in Winchester, Ill.

Miss Laura Holland has charge of the music department in the young ladies school at Sante Fe, Tenn.

The mother and sister and an uncle of Miss Lillie Hall were among the Seminary visitors Anniversary week.

Mrs. Shimer received a call from Mrs. Julia Sprague Goodwin, of 387 Milwaukee street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Miss Mattie Vernon is still employed as bookkeeper in the firm of A. B. George & Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Miss Belle Ebright has been teaching of late in Waterloo, Kansas, and her sister, Miss Kate, in Wichita, Kansas.

Miss Nellie Brown has been elected to the position of teacher in the Third Room of the Mt. Carroll public schools.

Miss Mytie A. Stevens has been employed, during the past year, as teacher of music and elocution, in the seminary at Osage, Iowa.

Sept. 19, 1882, Miss Ella Glover visited Seminary friends, bringing with her a niece who has remained a student during the year.

Miss Alice Lichty resumed her study of instrumental music last fall, and persevered the study with her usual enthusiasm during the year.

Miss Mary Mooney has been with friends, away from home, part of the past year. She returned to Mt. Carroll on the first of March.

Sept. 19, 1882, Mrs. Alice Chapman Miller, Chenoa, Ill., called upon Mrs. Shimer, bringing a cabinet picture of Mrs. S. J. Hobbs Wright, of Bloomington, Ill.

Mrs. Frankie Snow Lyman sends words of kind interest in her Alma Mater. Mrs. Lyman writes that she is studying the German language with much pleasure.

Miss S. Wiley, Miss Shaner, Miss Maud Clark and Miss Olive Knox are teaching this summer. Miss Wiley will continue her study and Miss Knox, her music in the fall.

Mr. Henry Neikerk, vice president of the National State Bank of Boulder, Colorado, called at the seminary in December last. He has partly promised to attend the next re-union.

Judge Will Shirk, and Mrs. Haller, of Lanark, in company with Mrs. Owen Miles, called upon Mrs. Shimer in June. Judge Shirk is having much success in his chosen profession. His address is Sedalia, Mo.

Miss Anna Tewksbury is living in Chicago. She called upon Mrs. Shimer and other Seminary friends when they were in the city attending the Nilsson concert. Miss Tewksbury is as social as in the days when she was a school girl.

Mr. Marvin T. Gratton, a student at the Seminary in its early years, is energetically at work in Preston, Minn. He is president of the Agricultural Society of Fillmore county, and intimately connected with most movements of the place of general interest.

Mrs. Jennie Wortman Campbell seems happy in her far distant home, in Colfax, Washington Territory. Her husband's duties as home missionary take him over a large tract of country and involve much labor. We think he is to be congratulated upon having a wife who can heartily sympathize in his work and render such valuable aid, as may our earnest Jennie.

Miss Sarah Hostetter spent some weeks in Boston during the past winter, studying vocal music with Madam Hall. Her sister was with her enjoying many of the good things of the city.

Mr. Hazzen has delivered a course of lectures on prominent literary characters, during the past winter, in Mt. Carroll. He has also spoken, at different times, in Wyoming, Iowa, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, as well as at various points out of Carroll in our own State.

Miss Mary Van Vechtan spent some weeks in Florida last winter and afterwards in New York seeking health. We are glad to be able to report improvement. Her many friends were much disappointed that she could not assist with the Reunion exercises Anniversary week.

Miss Della Angle, with her friend Miss Mitchell, spent Anniversary week with us. Every one who has ever known Miss Angle was glad to catch a glimpse of her smiling face. Miss Angle will remain in Quincy as teacher of vocal music. She, also, continues her appointment as soprano singer in the Congregational church of that city.

Mrs. Howe, formerly Miss Peppoon, known to teachers and students of many years ago, gave Mrs. Shimer a most cordial greeting on her way to Pawnee City, Nebraska. In Pawnee Mrs. Shimer and Miss Joy were most warmly welcomed by Mrs. Alice Briggs Duer, by her sisters formerly known as Nettie and Ida Briggs, and also, by Miss Grace Goss. Mrs. Ida Briggs Humphrey spent part of the winter in Lincoln, as Mr. Humphrey was speaker of the house. Miss Goss has had a successful year as music teacher, and lately has returned to her home in Wisconsin.

We have many proofs of the continued interest of Miss Leonard in the Mt. Carroll Seminary. She and her sister, Miss Harriet, have been in Cambridge during the past year. They are now spending a few weeks at home in Bucyrus, Ohio. Miss Leonard writes of frequently meeting Miss Abbie Pinkham who is now clerking in Butler's store, Boston. They have enjoyed much a visit from Miss Carrie White, who has been spending some weeks in the city. Miss H. Leonard is president of a young woman's club in Cambridge, having for its object the study of woman's work and wages. Mrs. Lucy Stone has shown much interest in the club, by giving for its sake, a parlor lecture at the home of the Misses Leonard.

Musical Director.

We are gratified to be able to announce an engagement with Miss E. P. SHERWOOD, as director of the instrumental department of the conservatory. This lady has enjoyed advantages for a thorough musical education and culture rarely excelled. Is also a fine English, French and German scholar. As sister of W. H. Sherwood, she was trained in the same school. Their father is at the head of one of the very best music schools in the country, in which Miss Sherwood was for a long time a principal teacher. She has also been associated with her brother, W. H. S., in his work in Boston, Mass.

"As a musical family the Sherwoods have a national reputation," W. H. Sherwood being called "the Rubinstein of America."

While we always regret the necessity for a change, we feel that Miss Kendall, who has so ably filled the position the past nine years, cannot but be gratified that her work will be taken up by one so eminently qualified to carry it forward, advancing the department towards the high standard of excellence for which she so successfully labored.

Miss Sherwood will enter upon her work at the opening of the school year, Sept. 6, '83.

With Mrs. B. F. Dearborn Hazzen, (as for the past fifteen years,) principal of the Vocal department, and each, viz., principal and director, having thorough, competent and popular assistants, we can give assurance of the most satisfactory work in the conservatory, the aim being continued improvement—keeping up with the advances made in the musical world.

The officers of the Alumnae Association for the ensuing year are:

Miss Sarah Hostetter—President.
Miss Carol M. Howard—Vice-Pres't.
Mrs. Clara Mackay—Treasurer.
Miss Retta Tomlinson—Secretary.

The following officers of the Reunion Society for the ensuing year were appointed at the business meeting on June 5th:

Miss H. Eacker—President.
Miss V. Mackay—First Vice-President.
Miss M. Powell—Second Vice-Pres't.
Miss J. Miles—Third Vice President.
Miss A. Lichty—Secretary.

The president was directed to appoint an executive committee to prepare a programme for the public exercises at the close of the year and attend to the general needs of the society.

Miss Alice L. Smith, of Massachusetts, has been chosen as Miss Cooley's successor. Miss Smith is a graduate of the Normal at Bridgewater, Mass., having taken the extended course in Natural Sciences. She also has given much attention to her specialty aside from her school course. She is an experienced teacher and comes highly recommended by the principal of the Bridgewater Normal.

Miss Sophia Clark, teacher of languages at the Seminary, has few superiors in her department of work. As a graduate of Smith College, she has fine preparation, and possesses the "tact" of a true teacher. Miss Clark is spending the summer at the "College for Languages" at Amherst, devoting her time to German, to gain greater ease of expression in conversation and a knowledge of the *latest and most approved methods of teaching languages.*

The Musical and Literary exercises on the Monday afternoon preceeding the close of the school were well received by the friends present. Misses Myers, Dutton, Gerard, Gilley, Hobbs and G. Coleman furnished solos and duets, and a number of young ladies joined in most enjoyable choruses. Miss E. Campbell and Miss Sue Miles edited a paper. Miss Brown gave a recitation and Misses Dutton and Hobbs each gave one in German. Misses Halteman and Claywell read essays, and Misses E. Shaw and Eastabrook discussed the question, "Did Xanthippe Deserve her Reputation?"

In the *Reunion Reporter* we find these words in the editorial column, suggesting how scattered are the members of the Seminary family: "One sends us greeting from Florida's orange groves; another has found an Eldorado in the home of the blizzard and grasshopper wheat famed Dakota; one is interested in the bees and bugs of vigorous New York State; another is solving one of life's problems in the humble school room, and others by the quiet fireside are engrossed in domestic economy. From Boston to San Francisco, from Pensacola to the shores of Lake Michigan, they send greetings to Alma Mater and the comrades who hold them still in fond remembrance."

During the past two or three years, courses of lectures have been given in Mt. Carroll under the auspices of the seminary. Prominent among them, were the Ragan lectures on foreign travel, and Mrs. Livermore's on some of the practical questions of the day. We enjoyed, with Mr. Ragan, much of the beauty and grandeur of London, Paris, Italy and Spain, roused by Mrs. Liver-

more to greater enthusiasm and more earnest zeal in taking our part of the world's work. We gained scarcely so much in public, as in private, from the latter, for one feels that she has tended hospitality to earth's queen after entertaining Mrs. Livermore. May the years be many in which she may inspire the spiritless, gladden sadness and strengthen weakness.

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. R.

We appreciate more and more the new branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, connecting us so directly with Chicago that a ride of less than four hours brings us to the city. We are brought, also, by other branches of this road in direct communication with Milwaukee, Rock Island, Council Bluff and St. Paul, two trains passing each way daily. The convenience of reaching Mt. Carroll, from all parts of the country, is a point worthy of consideration on the part of patrons and students.

Seminary Visitors.

It has been our custom to freely entertain visitors at the Seminary, at such times, and for such length of time as they chose to come and remain. We never accepted any compensation for this entertainment. It has been a pleasure to receive as guests the near relatives of students. While this is true, we can but feel that unreasonable demands have frequently been made upon our hospitality. It has been no uncommon occurrence for friends to remain some days in the family, and there have been instances when parties have visited members of the household without in any way recognizing the fact that they were indebted to the lady of the house for entertainment. Such visitors have come and gone as though mistaking Mt. Carroll Seminary for a free hotel, or general boarding-house for the friends and casual acquaintances of all connected with the institution. Where there are so many together, and the interests of one are connected with those of others, it will be seen there are many evils arising from a great deal of visiting. It is impossible for company to be in the house without more or less interruption to the regular duties of the day. Young ladies can not visit with friends without their recitations, and those of their room mates, being affected. In view of these facts, though not any less hospitably inclined than previously, the Principal must hereafter reserve for herself the pleasure of inviting guests to the Seminary.

From The "Land of Flowers."

ENTERPRISE, Fla., April 26, 1883.

To all the dear friends at the seminary: love and greeting.

With every recurring anniversary, my thoughts turn back to that one of four years ago, and I see the "dear old seminary," clothed in all its spring beauty, with its ever kind and thoughtful principals and teachers, and the groups of happy girls making glad the golden hours so soon passed.

Through all our lives the seminary will hold a fixed place in our hearts, never to be filled by any other object; and each succeeding year will but tighten the cords which bind us to her.

Though far or near, whether among strangers or friends, be the years many or few, we will ever remember with pride, and rejoice that we are one of the many daughters of Mt. Carrol seminary.

I have been for six months in this sunny Land of Flowers, and find that it becomes more and more attractive upon closer acquaintance with its varied and exhaustless beauties.

A perfect climate, thousands of exquisite little lakes and springs, clear, beautiful rivers, a wealth of perpetual verdure, fields and woods dotted with flowers ever blooming to delight the eye, and fruits rich and luscious to refresh us thro' every season—*this* is Florida. To the traveller from the snow-bound north the first real glimpse of Florida comes upon him at Jacksonville, for everyone who visits this state first goes there. It is indeed the "gate city" of Florida. We see here a curious commingling of North and South, and in the outward appearance at least, of the people, of *winter* and *summer*. For the northerner still clings to his winter wraps, while the southern resident is decked out in summer apparel.

Journeying farther south up the St. John's river, the climate becomes softer and warmer and the country more beautiful. The St. John's is a peculiarly beautiful and romantic river. It is very winding in its course. On either side are great over-hanging trees, willow, water-oak, gum, cypress, palmetto and others, with their heavy draperies of gray Spanish moss, and underneath a jungle of reeds, rushes, vines and grasses. The palmettoes especially give a singularly tropical appearance to the scene. Mistletoe and holly are every where seen—the white of the former and bright red berries of the latter gleaming out among the dark green foliage which is made yet more gay by the bril-

liant-plumaged birds, while along the water's edge are the many water-fowls, ducks, wild turkeys and the stately white heron. There are huge lazy turtles sunning themselves. Now and then one spies an alligator. Look quickly—for a dash and splash and he is gone. He is very shy and resents the intrusion of man.

The place where it has been my good fortune to stay, the greater part of the winter, is on Lake Monroe, which is a widening in the Upper St. John's. Nature has done much for this place and it is one of the favorite resorts for tourists. All along the banks, springs gush forth some sulphur. One remarkable one near here is the noted Emerald Spring, whose waters are a beautiful translucent green, and strongly sulphurous. It is over fifty feet in diameter and has been sounded to a depth of ninety feet.

Here are many fine orange groves, some of them reaching far as the eye can see. And a beautiful sight it is—the dark green trees loaded with their golden fruit. I imagine this is what is meant when the bible speaks of "apples of gold."

Of these groves, those of the Count de Bary are among the largest and oldest in the state. Many of the trees are from thirty-five to forty years old, bearing delicious fruit, for with the increasing age of the tree, the fruit becomes more luscious and plentiful. Indeed, from one of these trees alone, 8,000 oranges were picked one season. One day when I chanced to visit this grove, I saw two boxes in the process of packing; the oranges were of such immense size as to allow only fifty-four to the box,—one hundred and twenty-eight being the usual number. They were sent to President Arthur who, by the way, has recently visited this and other places in Florida.

Across the lake, five miles from us, in sight, is Sanford, the seat of the famous "Belair Grove," the property of Ex-minister Sanford. One mile from there, further up the lake is old Fort Mellon, established during the Seminole war as a military post. Of course it is now in disuse.

The shores of this lake are a favorite place for hunting and fishing. Ducks, wild turkeys and occasional deer and alligators are hunted. The latter are most highly prized, their teeth and skin being in great demand. Indeed, it is considered quite an achievement to shoot an alligator, and one gentleman from Brooklyn has had the rare good luck to

take back as trophies of his winter's sport enough alligator skins to cover a complete set of chairs.

The Mecca of all travellers to Florida is, of course, St. Augustine, "Ye Ancient Citye." This is a place strangely differing from everything else in Florida. A few hours' ride from the active business towns such as are found only in our country, lands us in what seems to be some quaint old Spanish town. The streets are extremely narrow, admitting only the narrowest vehicles. The few modern buildings look decidedly out of place, among their ancient neighbors. The slow, leisurely gait of the people correspond with the surroundings and one can easily imagine himself in some old foreign city of which he has read. Indeed, one readily falls in with the sentiment of the place and is taken possession of by a feeling very nearly akin to—laziness.

There is much to see here. The rugged old sea-wall, nearly a mile in length, first attracts one. This is of stone, about four feet wide, and forms the principal promenade. At one end of this is the old Spanish Fort, (Marion now called) nearly 300 years old,—a most picturesque and interesting structure. At the other end are the U. S. Barracks—formerly an old monastery—where we witnessed the drilling of troops. These are but a few of the sights of St. Augustine. A trip up the Oclawaha, and the song-famous "Suwannee Ribber," are pleasures yet in store. These rivers are remarkable for their rich tropical beauty.

Next to the delights of a warm, gentle climate—for it has been such as to allow of open doors and windows nearly all of this long and severe winter as felt at the north—one of the greatest sources of enjoyment in Florida is the abundance of fruit at all times in the year. Of course the orange stands preeminent, and the delicious flavor of the fruit in its full ripeness is to be realized only here.

But that it is the only fruit of Florida is a most erroneous idea. Since the last of February we have feasted on the luscious strawberry and in quick succession have followed all the smaller fruits. Beside these all the semi-tropical and some of the tropical fruits grow plentifully.

But I have doubtless kept you long enough in this sunny land and will stop only to wish you a most happy reunion, and while enjoying the beauties of this thrice-blessed land, I will not forget those of the old "Prairie State." To me the garden spot of the world will be "first, last and always,"—grand old Illinois.

LURA PENNELL.

A REUNION OFFERING.

BY MISS L. F. JONES.

Once more returns the fair month of roses,
Filling all hearts with its mystical joy;
Banishing sadness, deepening gladness,
Offering treasure, with unstinted measure,
That time's ruthless efforts cannot destroy.

Meet is the season for joyful re-unions,
Strengthening ties which no parting can rend.
Old days recalling, all hearts enthraling,
Sweetest dreams blend, in the heart of each friend,
Of precious re-unions which never shall end.

Though absent, yet present, we offer our greeting,
To each who in presence, or spirit is near.
The past claims no tears, the future no fears;
The present is golden, with scenes new and olden
We walk with firm steps, down the vista of years.

[We copy the above from our *Reunion Reporter*.]

Quotations from a Letter from Dakota.

Mr. D. R. Miller, a student at the seminary many years ago, sent to the *Reunion Reporter* a most enthusiastic letter from Redfield, Dakota, bearing date of May 15, 1883. Want of space prevents us from copying it in full, but we cannot forbear making some quotations for the benefit of those interested in Dakota, who did not have the pleasure of listening to the public exercises of the society, on the afternoon of July 5.

"The newspapers are full of items, letters from those living here to their friends in the states, and also those who have visited this land of promise and returned to their respective homes, all making favorable comments honestly and truthfully recommending this country for the industrious of all classes either male or female. The latter here have equal rights with the former, in securing their 160, 320 or 480 acres, and when title is obtained, can sell it for just as much, or direct in the proper cultivation of their farm, thus becoming free, independent and prosperous tillers of the soil, the proceeds from one acre of which, if properly cultivated, will make better returns than could be obtained on an uncertain salaried position monthly. There are many young, middle aged, and even elderly ladies who are embracing these opportunities to secure to themselves independence and support in after years."

Mr. Miller states that Huron Land Office reports that there were appropriated by settlers from October 9, 1882 to March 31, 1883, 1,507,428.25 acres, and he adds "yet there is room for more and land enough for several million people in this glorious Eldorado. From the above you will be able to form

an idea of the vast immigration of this country."

"The hotels, boarding houses and depots are jammed with strangers, the railroads are exerting themselves to the utmost to move the seething mass. Trains follow one another closely and one is always in sight; train men are worn out with double duty endeavoring to bring the people who are wild to get a glimpse of the lands of Dakota."

Redfield is one of the most prosperous and vigorous of all the many thriving towns in this region of Dakota, a consideration deservedly due to its superior location and natural advantages. The soil here-a-bout is nowhere excelled in depth, richness and abundant fertility; the scenery of the most attractive character, and the town site exceedingly well chosen.

Business of every kind is excellent, the merchants and mechanics all are busy and money is notably plenty. Two years ago, one frame building made up the village of Redfield, today there are nearly one thousand inhabitants contained therein and the value of taxable property is over a half a million dollars. Two years ago, there were in the county but four hundred souls, today there are over ten thousand. Two years ago not a railroad tie even could be seen in this county, now we have three first-class railroads and another one will no doubt be in before the year closes."

Two years ago there was but one organized school district in the county, now there are nearly forty regularly organized districts, and nearly the same number of school houses. So, my friends, you see Dakota is a veritable 'God's country'—a second garden of Eden, therefore, pack your grip and come to its domain at once. Leave the long remembered gravel and clay hills, stumps and swamps, and come and make yourself a home on the fertile prairies of Dakota. This is the best advice ever given you and if you fail to profit by it, who is to blame?"

Mrs. Shimer has for two years engaged Mr. H. H. Ragan to give courses of lectures on Foreign Travel, for the special benefit of students. We are pleased to know that his real worth is being recognized, as appears from the extract from a New York paper, which we here copy:

"Mr. H. H. Ragan's illustrated lectures have proved not only a merited success, but a genuine surprise to many of the local managers and committees who,

early in the season, hesitated in making engagements for these attractive entertainments. In evidence of Mr. Ragan's popularity, it is only necessary to state that, since the 22d of September, he has given upwards of 150 lectures, including courses of thirteen in Chicago, Ill.; eight in Albany, N. Y.; four in Troy, N. Y.; six in Montreal, and eight in Toronto, Canada; Washington, D. C.; Baltimore, Md.; and other leading cities. In many of the above cities, the audiences were so large and enthusiastic that a second series became necessary to accommodate the crowds. While much is due to the efficient and energetic management of Mr. J. S. Vale, the true secret of this success lies in the fine scholarly discourse delivered, a charming and agreeable manner, aided by a fine voice and pleasing delivery, and some of the finest views that have ever been exhibited, together with the fact that Mr. Ragan is thoroughly familiar by personal visit and study of the history surroundings and condition of every place and subject presented, enabling him to carry his patrons with all the delights of travel and changing scene, without any of its discomforts; hence it is no wonder that the daily papers are loud in his praise. Mr. Ragan sailed for Europe last week to prepare the two new lectures, and will return to this country early in September."

At the pleasant country residence of W. R. Hostetter, on Wednesday evening, of this week, a goodly company of invited guests assembled to enjoy with him and his estimable wife, the fifth anniversary of their marriage. One need only call to mind the every day hospitality of this family to be assured that this occasion was one of great social enjoyment. The company broke up between twelve and one o'clock, and after wishing their hosts many happy anniversaries to come; repaired to their respective homes.—*Mirror*.

Mrs. W. R. Hostetter will be remembered by those with us six and seven years ago as Libbie Barber. Few have won more hearts from among her student acquaintances than did Mrs. Hostetter, so it was not a surprise to us that the owner of Grouse-land, a farmer student too, should seek her from among the fair daughters of the seminary to travel with him life's journey. That they together may gladly greet many anniversaries of their marriage is the hearty wish of all who call them friends.

Miss Alice L. Smith, of Massachusetts, a graduate of the best Normal and training school in the country, a teacher of high attainments and large experience, is to succeed Miss Cooley, the late popular teacher of Natural Sciences at the Seminary. Miss Smith comes with the best endorsement of leading educators in New England. In addition to her work in Natural Sciences, she will conduct the Normal classes, giving instruction in "Methods of Teaching" most approved at the present time.

The Urso Concert.

Under the auspices of the seminary, the Urso troupe, gave in Mt. Carroll, a most delightful concert, on the evening of the 6th of June. Much of the pleasure obtained was from Madam Urso's able supporters, but one would not be wanting in appreciation of their artistic ability, to say that the interest of the evening centered in the violinist. While it is necessary to give music, careful study to fully understand the difficulties and to see all of the beauties of her playing, one not so prepared to listen understandingly, must be exceedingly stolid and more than dull not to be charmed, when, with unsurpassed grace, she moves the delicate bow across the strings of her violin. The instrument seems suddenly to have found a soul and to appeal to the varied feelings and emotions of every human being in the audience. We were being played upon. We forgot the dull routine of life, threw away the weight of care's burden, hushed sorrow's cry and, mounting on wings sped away, we knew not and cared not whither. When the burst of applause forced fancy to give place to sober reality, and gratefully and gladly joined in the cheer.

One thing that adds much to the charm of Madam Urso is her quiet dignity, and the deep thoughtfulness of her almost silent face that leads one to feel that not only an artist is wielding her bow, but that it is in the hands of a woman, sensitive, strong and true.

Most of the members of the company were entertained at the seminary, or rather the hospitality of the seminary was extended to them, and they entertained it. The young ladies were made most happy by the music given on the morning following the concert, by Madam Urso's associates, and all were pleased with her unaffected grace and the genial, gentlemanly address and quietly exhibited executive ability of her husband, Mr. Luer.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN ILLINOIS—Sirs: We invite your attention to our TEACHERS' PROVISION, and ask your co-operation in making it of benefit to the class for which it is designed. We offer TUITION FREE to one teacher from each county, and will add to that offer the use of text books free. We also allow those preparing to teach to give notes (ONE YEAR WITHOUT INTEREST) for the payment of one-half their expenses, the other half being paid by manual labor or cash

while connected with the Seminary. By availing themselves of these opportunities many young ladies of limited means have obtained an education, and have then been able to meet their obligations. Without some such assistance, these young ladies could not have received what they so much desired and needed. We cannot thus assist every one who applies. We wish to aid those who will make the best use of an education, and hence we require each applicant for free tuition under this provision, to obtain a testimonial from the Superintendent of the county in which she resides. We ask Superintendents to recommend only those who will be an honor to the profession of teaching, that we may together, help to raise the standard of education. I would add that we are giving to those in the Normal Department instruction in the methods of teaching most approved at the present day. The success with which so many of our pupils have met, encourages us to make the Normal Department a still more prominent feature of the school than in the past.

Hoping that the superintendents addressed will heartily co-operate with us in thus assisting worthy young women and the cause for which together we are laboring, I remain,

Very truly yours,
F. A. W. SHIMER.

Our New Refrigerator

Of the Birdsell patent, is nearly completed. It was put up last fall and made ready for us, and filled with ice, (over 150 tons being put in.) There are two stories of cold storage room, with a third, the upper story, over sixteen feet high, for the ice. The two stories of cold storage room are divided into eight rooms, so as to store several different sorts of stores separately, as butter, eggs, meats, different fruits, milk, etc., each in a room by itself. The temperature is kept uniformly at 38°. The system of ventilation is such that the atmosphere is quite dry and pure. We are having some two thousand five hundred dollars' worth of choice creamery butter stored in two of the rooms, with the assurance that it will furnish our family as sweet butter next January as in June. We regard this system of cold storage of inestimable value to us, especially for the keeping of our meats, as it enables us to furnish our tables with the best of meats grown and fattened on the Seminary farm, and slaughtered as needed, at any time in the year, summer as well as winter. For long keeping of fruits we have not tested the refrigerator, but have every reason to expect it will enable us to keep our early apples from our orchard of 1,500 trees, and our grapes, of which

we have had tons more than we could use, that our family may enjoy them for many months longer than possible without the "cold storage."

If any of our readers are interested to know more of the system, address BIRDSELL & BAKER, Chicago, Ill., patentees.

The above appeared in THE OREAD of a year ago. We are pleased to be able to say that our Refrigerator has fully met our expectations. We still have, at this writing in July, apples in good condition that were gathered last fall, and are now storing thousands of pounds of creamery butter for next year's consumption, feeling confident of its being kept in good condition as last year.

LUCY E. TUCKER, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. C. T. Tucker, was born at Ripon, Fond du Lac county, Wis., October 8th, 1860.

Those who had been favored with an acquaintance with Miss Tucker during the short time she had been with us, have been impressed that she possessed a remarkably well balanced mind, a gentle and genial spirit. She received a thorough literary and musical education, enjoying the advantages of the Seminary at Osage, this State, and the Ladies' Seminary, at Mount Carroll, Ill. Her proficiency as a pianist at the conservatory of the latter institution in 1881 was very marked. Since the fall of 1879 she has had trouble with her throat. We learn that with a party of young folks going to some gathering one night all joined in singing, next morning she was hoarse. The sweet strains that floated out on the zephyrs that night were the last to be heard from her on earth. But could we penetrate the vale now we know, from her well rounded christian character, that she has regained her voice and is now singing the anthems of Redeeming love.

Her disease was Laryngial Phthisis (Consumption of the Larynx). She sought relief from the best medical talent of St. Louis, all to no purpose. For five months past she had not spoken aloud. Through all these weary months she was never heard to murmur or complain. She always greeted her friends with a smile and so winsome were her ways that she entwined herself around the hearts of all who knew her.

The above was taken from the *Clarinda Herald*, of Jan. 17, 1883. Rev. C. T. Tucker was, some years ago, pastor of the Baptist church in Mt. Carroll. Both of his daughters were students at the Seminary when their home was in our city, and Miss Lucy spent a year here afterwards, in the study of instrumental music. Her school friends most heartily endorse the words of praise given by the *Herald*, and deeply sympathize with those whose home has been so saddened by this bereavement.

An Institute will be held for the teachers of Carroll in Lanark, from July 30th to August 18th, 1883, in the high school building. It is to be hoped that there will be a large attendance.

MOUNT CARROLL SEMINARY,

MOUNT CARROLL, CARROLL COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

INCORPORATED BY LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENT, A. D. 1852.

In May, 1853, a school was first opened under the charter by Miss Frances A. Wood (now Mrs. Shimer) and Miss C. M. Gregory. The first term opened with eleven pupils, and closed with forty. Since that time the number in attendance and the prosperity of the institution have been constantly increasing, until it has attained a position truly enviable, and second to no similar one in the West.

For thirteen years both ladies and gentlemen were received as students. The building became so crowded, and the demand for room so great, that it was impossible to accommodate all; hence it was decided best to refuse gentlemen, and receive ladies only. Still more room was needed, and in 1866-7 the Principal made a second addition to the original building, hoping to again be able to accommodate all who might wish to come. In this they were disappointed, for most of the rooms were in demand for ladies as soon as completed.

Thus it Continues a Ladies' Seminary:

In 1870, Miss Gregory retired from the Institution, Mrs. Shimer purchasing her interest, thus becoming sole proprietor. Miss A. C. Joy (Miss Gregory's successor) is a lady eminently fitted for the position, and the steadily increasing prosperity of the institution the past ten years is largely due to the superior ability and vigorous zeal brought into the work by Miss Joy. Of the financial management, which has been one and the same in the hands of Mrs. F. A. W. Shimer for over thirty years, the unprecedented success of the enterprise is sufficient comment. Under this management the Mt. Carroll Seminary has attained a position as an educational institution second to no similar one West or East, and a credit financially that but few exclusively business enterprises ever command.

The Continuous Growth of the School has made repeated additions necessary, till the fourth building (third addition by the Principal) has been erected. In this last addition, which nearly doubles the accommodations, the appointments are very much superior to anything before furnished. Modern improvements in modes of heating, ventilating, lighting, water supply, etc., give to the students a home not only of comfort and health, but of pleasure, satisfying to those accustomed to homes of luxury.

Says an eminent D. D. of Chicago, in

a letter to the Principal, "Yours is the only institution in our knowledge that moves steadily forward without any whining or begging."

NEVER, IN ALL THESE THIRTY YEARS, HAS THE PRINCIPAL ONCE ASKED A PERSON FOR HIS OR HER PATRONAGE. NEVER HAS AN AGENT BEEN EMPLOYED TO SOLICIT PUPILS OR FUNDS. THUS THE SCHOOL HAS NOT HAD THE BENEFIT OF THE MEANS USED IN ALL OTHER INSTITUTIONS TO SPREAD WIDELY ITS NAME AND REPUTATION, AND HENCE IT IS NOT SURPRISING THAT IN MANY LOCALITIES IT IS UNKNOWN. Its students have, as a rule, been of a character to commend the school, and they prove a most successful advertisement of its worth. As the number increases, and its Alumnae scatter to nearly every state in the Union, the influence widens. This institution can show a record of steady, healthy growth and prosperity, that can safely challenge a compeer.

The Institution Has a Delightful Site.

Containing twenty-four acres, located in the city of Mt. Carroll, Carroll county, Illinois, ten miles from the Mississippi river. The South-West & Chicago Pacific divisions of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway — formerly known as the Western Union — passes through the place, opening direct communication East to Chicago, Milwaukee, Racine etc., and West via Savanna, the nearest point on the Mississippi river, to Fulton, Clinton, Rock Island, St. Louis and Council Bluffs, etc., and all points North, South and West, thus making the place easy of access.

The Seminary Grounds are Handsomely Laid out.

And ornamented with evergreens and deciduous trees of nearly every variety grown in the latitude. Spacious flower gardens filled with plants, give abundant bloom the entire season. For winter ornamentation, a conservatory is added to the new building. On the Seminary grounds and farm is grown every variety of fruit and vegetable of this climate. Some two thousand apple trees, two acres of grapes, with every other hardy fruit in equal abundance, are cultivated for the exclusive use of the Institution. The patent Refrigerator lately built, having eight rooms for cold storage, gives ample facilities for preserving fresh the abundant fruits of the grounds. Three

greenhouses are now added, with a cottage adjoining.

The Health of the Institution

Justly claims attention. Sickness among the students rarely occurs. We are now entering upon the thirty-first year of our history, and, during this entire period, only two deaths have occurred among the students, and these at an interval of twenty years. A more healthful location can scarcely be found, or better sanitary regulations be devised than at this institution.

While we as a school enjoy immunity from cases of severe illness, there is yet a fruitful source of sickness, to which we, in common with all other institutions of this kind, are exposed, and for which our patrons are responsible. To explain, we quote from the catalogue of a sister institution: "We request that you do not send boxes of rich cake and confectionery to your daughters. Also that you do not furnish them money with which to buy these things. They are a fruitful source of sickness. Parents send us headaches and dyspepsia by express. We cannot send them back; they stay to plague us. It gives a child a moment's pleasure, and this through the appetite." It always teaches selfish, unwomanly ways; it breeds discontent; it interrupts studies; it is a premium upon sickness, and mistaken kindness. Our table is alike for all, and enough for every want of health."

A Skilful Physician Resident in the Institution

Gives attention to any slight ailments that may occur, free of charge.

COURSE OF STUDIES.

Preparatory Department.

Orthography, Penmanship, Elocution, Mental and Written Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, United States History, Elements of Book-keeping, Latin Grammar and Reader, a year; Algebra, (Olney's complete,) one year.

Collegiate Department.

FIRST YEAR.

FALL TERM.—Algebra finished, Latin, History.

WINTER TERM.—Analysis and Parsing, six weeks; Rhetoric, six weeks; History, Latin.

SPRING TERM.—Rhetoric, History, Latin.

SECOND YEAR.

FALL TERM.—Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Latin.

WINTER TERM.—Geometry, Chemistry, Latin.

SPRING TERM.—Trigonometry, Chemistry, Latin.

THIRD YEAR.

FALL TERM.—Zoology, Physiology Latin.

WINTER TERM.—Physiology, six weeks; Botany, six weeks; History of Art, Latin.

SPRING TERM.—Botany, Civil Government, Latin.

FOURTH YEAR.

FALL TERM.—Geology, Literature, Evidences of Christianity.

WINTER TERM.—Astronomy, Literature, Intellectual Philosophy.

SPRING TERM.—Moral Science, Intellectual Philosophy, six weeks; Butler's Analogy.

The common branches are reviewed during the last two years in connection with the above. Drill in composition throughout the course.

The Normal Department.

Careful attention is being given to this department, as many students are sent out from our institution, each year, as teachers. A class for special drill in methods of teaching the common branches to different grades of pupils, receives instruction throughout the school year. The following subjects are required of graduates from this department:

Studies of the Preparatory Department, History, one year; Physiology. Composition, Rhetoric, Zoology, Botany, Algebra, Natural Philosophy, Geometry, Plane Trigonometry, Astronomy, Chemistry, Geology, Civil Government, Literature, Intellectual Philosophy, Elements of Drawing, Theory and Practice of Teaching. It is preferred in this department to add Latin to the above named branches.

Students may be fitted for an advanced class in college by receiving instruction in branches not included in our course.

Pupils who cannot complete a course of study may select certain branches by consulting the Principal.

Equivalent studies are accepted for certain subjects in the regular courses.

Lectures.

On Anatomy, Physiology, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy and Natural History, by H. Shimer, A. M. M. D.

Lectures on History and Literature, by Henry W. Hazzen, Esq.

Conversational Lectures on Art, Teaching, Habits, Manners, &c., by the different teachers of the institution.

Lectures on different topics by speakers from abroad will be had during the year.

Natural History.

The fine collections Dr. Shimer has made of specimens in the various branches of Natural History, together with the superior attainments of teachers in this department, afford ample facilities and strong incentives to students to prosecute this study.

Taxidermy

Is taught in connection with instruction to classes in Zoology, the doctor furnishing specimens, so that every member of the class may obtain a practical knowledge of the subject, and have samples of her own work to take home.

Anatomy and Physiology Apparatus.

The original cost of which was over twelve hundred dollars, consisting of a full-sized manikin, mounted human skeleton, human bones, separate, and numerous charts, etc., to illustrate the subjects of anatomy and physiology, afford aid to the students rarely found in similar institutions.

Experimental Chemistry.

Receives especial attention, and those who take a course of lessons in this work will be charged for the extra material used in special experiments, the extent of which may be decided by the vote of the class making this a specialty.

General Expenses.

Based on an estimate for boarding at \$2.91 per week, and (with ten per cent. off to yearly patrons, boarding net, \$2.62 per week) all other expenses at corresponding low rates, giving total estimate as follows: Boarding, private furnished rooms warmed and lighted, washing and ironing—(nine pieces per week)—tuition in entire English course, with the privilege of Latin and Elocution, each in class drill, and incidentals, all for

Fall Term of 15-30 yr. (longest term of year) from \$92 to \$106.

The difference in rates depends on the the room occupied; all are pleasant and well-furnished, but differ in size, location and accommodations.

Winter Term, 12-37 yr., from \$73 to \$84.

Spring Term, 10-37 yr., from \$61 to \$70.

Total gross expenses per year, \$226 to \$260.

From which to yearly patrons ten per cent. is deducted, which gives net \$203 40 to \$234 per year.

Many pupils come to the Seminary for the study of Music alone; some for Music and Painting, and some for Art alone. We make to such a deduction of \$30 per year from the above yearly rates. Tuition in Music and use of instrument to be added, as per schedule of Conservatory prices. This class of students do

not take the studies of the English Course, but can have all the privileges of class Elocution, Penmanship and Composition work.

N. B.—It will be seen our terms are very low considering the "greatly increased cost of living."

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Latin free to students boarding in Seminary, and pursuing the regular course.

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PAYMENTS

Are to be per term in advance. As this is important for the prosperity of such an institution, we urge a strict observance of this requirement. Credit may be given, however, bills being settled by note within fifteen days from entering, reliable reference being named. It will be noticed that a discount of ten per cent. from the bills for the year for boarding and tuition in English Course is given yearly patrons, which will be taken from the last payment of the year. It is understood that this is made in case the terms of payment, as named above, are complied with. It is not reasonable to expect us to wait an indefinite time for settlement of bills, and to make the same discount as to those who, and according to conditions necessary to justify the discount, settle promptly. Again, it is no excuse for delinquency that the "bill is not presented." Our circulars show just what the expenses are, and any one really desirous of being prompt, can present at least a sum approximating to the regular term payments. WHERE THIS IS NOT DONE IN THE FUTURE, WE SHALL FEEL JUSTIFIED IN MAKING THE BILLS AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR, WITHOUT ANY DISCOUNTS.

A furnished room has a closet for wardrobe, carpet, bureau, mirror, bedstead—with spring-bed bottom, mattress, pillows, stove, chairs, study stand, wash stand, wash bowl, pitcher, or water carrier, broom, dust-pan, kerosene lamp and oil can. In the new building, where warmed

by furnaces, of course no stoves are needed.

Students furnish their own towels, napkins, table-fork and teaspoon, and for their beds, each one pair of sheets and one pair of pillow cases, one bed-quilt and one blanket.

Clergymen and Missionaries

Engaged in the work of their profession exclusively, or if superannuated, receive a discount of one-fourth from price of boarding, tuition in English Course, washing, fuel and lights, and use of room. This same discount is given the daughters of deceased clergymen. Tuition free in the English Course to daughters of soldiers who lost their lives in the service. If the attendance of either of these classes of students is less than a school year, or bills are not promptly settled according to the above requirements, no discount will be made, but full rates charged same as to any student attending less than a year.

N. B.—A comparison of the expenses of different schools is expected from those seeking one to patronize. We would bespeak for our circular a careful examination. It will be seen we put all in one estimate, thus the cost *seems* greater than that of some few similar institutions; but when the expense of various necessary items not furnished that must come in as extras in bills of those *apparently* less expensive schools, as lights, washing carpets and various articles of furnishing, it will be found the aggregate cost far exceeds ours, besides causing numerous petty annoyances. Again, to yearly patrons the discount of ten per cent. reduces the actual cost to very-much less than that of most schools of equal merit. The real cost is no more, and as a rule less than at similar schools *claiming especial merit as inexpensive. Examine and note what is furnished.*

THERE ARE NO CONCEALED EXTRAS.

We have set forth every item of school expenses necessarily incurred by pupils, and give them so fully and explicitly that we flatter ourselves all inquiries are anticipated and answered.

MANUAL LABOR.

Is *not* required of any, but opportunity is given all who wish to economize expenses, or who would desire it for the regular exercise it affords, to do from one to three or more hours' work per day. For this the pupil is paid by the hour, the price varying from five to fifteen cents, according to the kind of work done, the faithfulness of the worker, and the responsibility involved. Ten cents per hour is the usual average price for domestic labor involving responsibility.

IN ORDER TO AID STUDENTS WHO MUST ECONOMISE,

We rent a few unfurnished rooms to boarders at very low rates. The pupil supplies needed articles for her room, fuel, lights, and washing from her home. Those living near Mount Carroll may thus very materially reduce expenses.

Our desire is to bring the advantages of a first-class institution within the reach of all worthy young women; hence, let none who are willing to make reasonable sacrifices for an education hesitate to apply to us. We take pleasure in helping those who will help themselves.

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION

To this school should be made as early as possible, in order to secure choice of rooms.

Applicants should give name, age, attainments, and probable time of remaining in the institution.

TESTIMONIALS OF CHARACTER

Are expected from all strangers entering. They may be from a pastor or former teacher, or any responsible person of whose standing the Principal may learn.

PUNCTUALITY.

A high standard of punctuality is required in every department of duty. Without it character for study and scholarship cannot be maintained. A pupil cannot lose a single study hour with impunity, hence it will not be allowed save in cases of absolute necessity. If education is worth anything, it is worth what it costs to make it thorough. It is therefore expected that every pupil will be in her place at the appointed time, even at the expense of personal sacrifice and inconvenience.

Any accepted applicant being disappointed in her purpose to enter school, should give immediate notice, that the vacancy may be filled.

NO DEDUCTION

Will be made to any student who shall leave the institution before the close of the term, unless notice be given of such intention on entering, or in case of protracted illness of the pupil.

No deductions for absence from the school or family during the session, except in case of severe illness, and that for a longer period than three weeks. No one will leave the institution on the plea of illness but by the advice of a physician. In case of sickness, immediate attention is given by the Principals to the wants of the patient, and the care and comforts of home provided.

A request from parents or guardians for the student to leave the institution to visit home or for any other purpose, should be *addressed directly to the Principals.*

DAMAGES.

The occupants of each room shall be answerable for the damages done it during the time of occupancy.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC.

Much annoyance is sometimes occasioned to teachers and pupils by a want of uniformity in the editions of the same work for text books. To obviate this difficulty, and as a convenience to pupils, there will be kept in the Seminary all books, sheet music, stationery, etc., that may be needed, for sale to pupils at the lowest prices. These are CASH articles and in case credit is desired, an additional per cent. must be paid by those accommodated. It is hoped, however, none will ask it. Text books in the regular English course may be rented by pupils in the Manual Labor and the Teachers' Department.

Pupils are requested to bring for reference such text books as they may have. A very large part of the instruction is oral, or obtained from other sources than from the particular book chosen for daily use.

MODE OF STUDY.

The boarding pupils study in their private rooms, and thus enjoy advantages for investigation and thought which a public school room cannot furnish.

Teachers' meetings are held each week, and the progress of pupils is reported to the Principals, and the standing of each carefully considered.

COMPOSITION.

In addition to the usual essays required of students, our pupils meet twice a week in classes, and receive general instruction in composition and careful criticism upon work done in class. Abstracts in history, literature, and kindred studies are required, and thus every opportunity is given for practice that young ladies may be able to express thought easily and well. That our method in this department is a good one, is evident from the satisfaction and pleasure the pupils usually derive from this study and practice.

EXAMINATIONS,

Both written and oral, occur monthly, and a report of the standing of each student is sent to parents or guardian. Should any young lady enter the institution whose early advantages have not been such as to permit the test of a public examination, it may be private by special request, being made to the director of the studies.

Whatever may be the advancement of pupils otherwise, they will be required to devote time and attention to reading spelling, and penmanship, if found deficient in these branches.

that the pupil may be able rightly to appreciate and perpetuate the beauties of Nature, rather than to "paint pictures."

Decorative art is taught as desired through the course.

For those who wish to devote themselves entirely to Painting, a course of private reading is furnished, and other helps to a rightful understanding of the Theory and History of Art.

Many come to us with the intention of making a specialty of Music and Art, who wish to pursue studies in connection with either one of these, but are unable to remain for a sufficient length of time to complete the Collegiate Course. To such we would especially recommend the following: The Common branches, History of Greece, Rome, France and England, Physiology, Rhetoric, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, English, and American literature, History of Art and German.

Calendar.

The academic year is divided into three terms.

Fall Term (31st year), opens on Thursday, September 6th, 1883.

Fall Term closes December 19th, 1883.

Winter Term opens January 3d, 1884.

Winter Term closes March 26th, 1884.

Spring Term opens March 27th, 1884.

Spring Term closes June 7th, 1884.

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To all applicants unacquainted with the location of Mount Carroll, and route by which to reach it, we would say: Examine the railroad maps shown in THE OREAD, recollecting that Mount Carroll is on the C., M. & St. Paul road, midway between Savannah and Lanark, about four hours' run from Chicago, thirteen hours from St. Louis, eleven from St. Paul, where connection (at the New Union passenger station) is made with the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, the Northern Pacific, and the St. Paul & Duluth. Trace the vast territory traversed by the C., M. & St. Paul railroad (over 4,000 miles,) and its connections made by the C. & N. W. road with its 3,000 miles, and the C., R. I. & P. road, with its thousands of miles, and the great Mississippi Valley, (the river running only eight miles from Mount Carroll,) and thus be convinced that the Mount Carroll Seminary is one of the most accessible institutions in the West. Coming by the Mississippi river, passengers leave boat at Savannah, the nearest point that comes to Mount Carroll, and thence by C., M. & St. Paul railroad. See the time-table of this road, and learn of the hours of arrival at this city. Thirty-four trains (passenger and freight) pass here daily.

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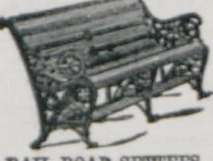
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EDUCATIONAL.

Thirty Years of a Woman's Life—The
History of Mount Carroll
Seminary.

MOUNT CARROLL SEMINARY.

From the Inter Ocean.

WHAT A WOMAN CAN DO.

The striking example of what an educated, energetic, self-reliant woman can accomplish may be seen in the founding and upholding of Mt. Carroll Seminary. Just thirty years ago two young ladies, Miss Frances A. Wood and Miss Cinderella M. Gregory, graduates of the New York Normal School at Albany, commenced a private school in what was then the rural hamlet of Mt. Carroll, about 123 miles west of Chicago, in Carroll County. The first school opened with eleven pupils, and if any man had been rash enough to predict that out of this small beginning there would be developed, within but a little more than a quarter of a century, through the management chiefly of one of these two young women, such an institution of learning as adorns this beautiful summit in the prairies today, he would have been characterized by a wild enthusiast, if not a lunatic. A charter had been obtained from the State in 1852, and a stock company erected a seminary building. Asking these ladies to conduct the school, the Board of Trustees doubted not their ability to do the financing; but in a short time they were a good many thousand dollars in debt, and in despair as to ever getting clear. Messrs. Rinewalt and Halderman, the original owners of the land, promised to donate it to the ladies if they would accept the proposition of the trustees and take over the property at first cost. They did so, assuming a debt of \$4,500 on the building, and finally another debt on the furniture.

Miss Wood was the financier and chief executive in all things, Miss Gregory devoting herself to teaching with unwearied zeal and marked ability. They employed no agent to solicit funds or draw in pupils but relied on the attractive force of a good school. They succeeded. In 1857

ANOTHER BUILDING

was absolutely necessary to meet the demands for more room. Hardly had this building been commenced when the severe financial panic of 1857 set in. Collections of outstanding accounts were almost wholly stopped. The banks in many parts of the country suspended payment; a feeling of depression weighed down the spirit of enterprise in every nook and corner of the land. The ladies were advised to suspend work on the new building. "No," they exclaimed; "the rooms must be ready, as we promised they should be before winter." And they were ready. "How was it accomplished?" Read the following extract from a forthcoming work entitled, "Fifty Years' Recollections," containing sketches of eminent Western men and women:

"Miss Wood (now Mrs. Shimer) spent the summer vacation in actual labor in every way possible to forward the work. She bought the material for painting the building, at wholesale prices, mixed her own paint; and painted the entire build-

ing, except the brick walls and cornice, with three coats of paint. The glass and putty she bought in the same way, and glazed with her own hands every window, forty in all. Alone she put the wall paper on every one of the twenty-three rooms. She did this not from penuricness, but from what seemed to her necessity. The money was not at command to pay for this labor; the accommodations for pupils must be ready, or the school would be seriously embarrassed in its next year's work. They were ready and the school opened on time.

ANOTHER CRISIS.

"Just then came another crisis—the housekeeper was taken down with severe illness. Teachers were more easily obtained than competent housekeepers. Miss Wood placed a supply in the school-rooms, and took her post in the kitchen, for six weeks. Success and popularity attended the seminary. Pluck and determination had made it a success. Its patronage increased, the debts were paid, and plans devised for further enlargement. Miss Wood planned and worked on the outside, in the schoolroom in the kitchen, when necessary; painted and papered, contracted for materials, was always her own architect, managed everything with a skill commanding admiration and defying opposition.

"Miss Gregory was not less earnest among the students."

And so the good work went on until, in 1865, it became necessary to build a second addition, which, with the former buildings, covered in all an area of 52x116 feet, and, including basement, three and one-half stories high. The grounds donated embraced but five acres. They were now extended to twenty-five, and were beautifully laid out and embellished with shade trees and shrubbery, so that what was in the beginning but a patch of bare prairie is now grown into a lovely park, orchards, fruit and flower gardens.

In 1870 Miss Gregory retired, Mrs. Shimer becoming sole proprietor and manager of the school. Her husband a physician, preferred to keep himself to his profession, and aid in the Seminary only as a scientific lecturer and naturalist. But the business management of so large an institution began to wear upon even the iron constitution of the resolute woman who had so long borne it without assistance, and Miss Ada C. Joy, of Maine, was inducted into the management as an associate principal, and a most valuable one she has proved.

STILL ANOTHER BUILDING.

The growth of attendance from 1870 to 1875 exceeded the capacity of the buildings, and students had to be turned away. A new building, 40 by 100 feet on the ground and four stories in height, besides a sixteen room attic for additional music and practice rooms, was commenced in 1875 and completed in 1876. This structure does great credit to Mrs. Shimer's architectural knowledge. From turret to foundation stone it is her own conception. The front elevation is plain, and yet imposing, and the style of finish within and without is superior to that of either of the other buildings. The internal arrangement, the rooms of all descriptions, the heating apparatus and ventilation, on the Ruttan plan, the water supplied by wind-mills, from nine very large cisterns of pure rain water filtered, and from an

unfailing well 135 feet deep, the water coming up through solid rock and iron tubing, so as to be impossible for any impurities to get to it, carrying it to tanks in the roof and pipes distributing it throughout the building; the bath-rooms and earth-closets, every detail of the construction shows that a master mind in seminary architecture directed the entire work.

No wonder then, with such a head, ably seconded by Miss Joy and a corps of teachers selected with wonderful educational discernment, that Mt. Carroll Seminary has grown in the short period of thirty years to a commanding position among the seminaries for women that now afford the daughters of the West such tempting opportunities to acquire an education worthy of the exalted sphere of intellectual womanhood in this age of woman's rapidly growing power.

MARRIAGES.

CARROLL—COLEMAN—Nov. 29, 1882, Mr. G. C. Carroll and Miss Cora B. Coleman, both of Jerseyville, Ill.

ELLIOTT—HILLS—Dec. 27, 1882, Mr. J. A. Elliott and Miss Mary E. Hills, both of Oakland Valley, Iowa.

McFARLAND—PLACE—Dec. 24, 1882, Mr. Elmer W. McFarland and Miss Olive Place.

GOVE—WOOD—Dec. 28, 1882, Mr. C. H. Gove and Miss M. Eitta Wood. Home, Travoli, Ill.

HART—IRELAND—June 6, 1883, Mr. A. P. Hart and Miss Fannie Ireland, both of Camanche, Iowa.

MACKAY—HOSTETTER—June 20, 1883, Mr. Henry Mackay and Miss Sue Hostetter, both of Mt. Carroll, Ill.

STRICKLER—SHIRK—June 27, 1883, Dr. D. Strickler and Miss Susie Shirk. Home—Chambersburg, Pa.

WELCH—DUPUIS—June 28, 1883, Mr. W. M. Welch and Miss Jeanette Dupuis.

FARNSWORTH—BAILEY—Mr. F. Farnsworth and Miss Florence Bailey. Home—Blair, Nebraska.

LANDIN—WILSON—Mr. P. H. Landin and Miss India S. Wilson. Home, Flandraw, Dak.

CAIRNES—HAGIN—Mr. J. Will Cairns and Miss Emma J. Hagin. Home, Winfield, Kas.

COOK—MERIT—Mr. John Cook and Miss Vena Merit. Home, Fairbury, Ill.

DIED.

SLOCUM—Eva Frances Slocum, eldest daughter of Rev. J. and Ellie M. Hartman, of the Rock River Conference, died at the parsonage in Byron, Ill., of extreme nervous exhaustion, the 17th day of June, 1883, in her 27th year.

Mrs. Slocum was a graduate of the Seminary here and for many years a resident of this city, where she was well and favorably known. Her friends in this place will be sorry to learn of her death.—The Herald.

Life is too short to read bundles of recommendations. All you need is a modest diploma, from an institution that does not deal in compliments, and a single paragraph from a responsible educator as to teaching ability and success. The rest you must do for yourself. No one should ask a recommendation as a teacher until he has conducted a school successfully.

DIO LEWIS'S MONTHLY, Vol. 1, No. 1, comes to our table just as we go to press. We have no time to give it the review it evidently merits. We publish the contents for this August number and hope every reader will send for a copy, as we feel it may be a monthly that should visit every home in our country. Subscription price \$2.50 a year. Address Clarke Brothers, 68 and 69 Bible House, New York.

History of the Pacific States.

This is a wonderful work. The commendation of the most learned men of England and America have been bestowed upon it. It represents more than twenty years of the most untiring industry. Mr. Bancroft has collected a library of over thirty thousand volumes from which to gather facts for his great history, and he has expended a half a million of dollars in its preparation. The study of it is no small part of a liberal education, and it possesses material to interest and instruct all classes. This history can be obtained of A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco.

Mysteries and Miseries of America's Great Cities.

A book, bearing the above title, has recently been issued by the Historical Publishing Co., of St. Louis, and is creating a sensation on account of its revelations of the secrets of high and low life in New York City; official life, scandals and intrigues in Washington, and its terrible exposures of the shocking practices of Mormonism, including a complete revelation of the secrets of the infamous Endowment rites. It also gives a full history of Voudouism in the South, many amusing sketches of Negro life with before and after the war; also a history of early days in California, with sketches and adventures of the famous era of '49, and much other matter of interest and value. The book is written in a fascinating manner by the well known author, J. W. Buel, and is meeting with a rapid sale. Agents and others interested will find the advertisement elsewhere in this paper.

Under the searching scrutiny of Hubert Bancroft, the characters of Ferdinand, Isabella and Columbus assume new features.

SIMPLY A GRAND THING.

Hine's Egg Compound, and What the World is Beginning to Think of it.

Of the great practical discoveries of this inventive century of ours, nothing has been given to the world of a more direct utility to the whole human race, nothing that goes farther toward economizing the substance of man, than the simple discovery of W. J. Hines, of Dayton, Ohio, for the preservation of eggs in the purest and freshest state of nature, through indefinite periods of time, through all variations of temperature, and under latitudes and longitudes of the planet. Fresh eggs have formed a main item in the diet of civilized nations for thousands of years, and are to-day a luxury and a staff of life with which nothing but the traditional daily bread can bear comparison. And it is a fact not generally known that, in the United States, the eggs sold and consumed at home every year represent a larger value than all the cereal productions of the country united. The one weak point about eggs, however, from the days of Solomon down to the present time, has been that they wouldn't keep. They decay like oysters, and for three thousand years have defied all the efforts of science to keep them permanently in condition. So that some conception can be formed of the immense practical usefulness of a discovery that will keep the egg product of a continent in the original condition of nature, without deterioration of taste, color, flavor, or consistency, and without impairment of the nutritive principle, an absolutely indefinite period of perfect chemical preservation. And this is precisely the result attained by the experiments of Mr. Hines during a period of about twenty years. The Hines Preserving company of this city, No. 95 South Water street, are now actually turning out at their factory, corner North Market and Oak streets, one thousand cans a day of the preservative compound—or enough for the placing of nearly one and a half millions of eggs daily beyond the possibilities of decay. This enormous production, developed so suddenly as to be almost a surprise to the nation, is simply in answer to the enormous demand that has sprung up all over the country since the absolute and complete success of the compound became perfectly assured. For in regard to its efficiency there is not now the possibility of failure, some of our leading bankers, hotels, and merchants presenting statements and affidavits, based on fair trial, to the effect that there is no difference whatever between a newly-laid egg and an egg that has laid a year in the Hines preservative. In the minds of many thoughtful persons it is the most wonderful invention of the age, and will completely revolutionize the poultry interest of the world. The officers of the Hines Preserving company of Chicago are: Messrs. M. George, of M. George & Co., president; W. J. Hines, Dayton, O., vice president; J. N. Francis, late Francis & Weber, secretary and treasurer. The names are those of gentlemen of exceptionally excellent standing in the business community, and whose association with this splendid new industry is, in itself, a guaranty of the integrity and worth of the enterprise. Wholesale grocers (all of whom now keep the product) report orders from Australia and from England and other foreign markets, with a rapidly

growing demand from every section of the United States—the fact being that eggs which have been in the compound for a very few weeks can be packed in cases and shipped to any point on the globe with equal safety.

A New and Valuable Book.

For more than a year past the Historical Publishing Company of St. Louis, Mo., with an enterprise almost equal to Bennett's, of the New York *Herald*, has had the well-known author, Mr. J. W. Buel, traveling through Russia and the frozen regions of Siberia, to study and write upon the institutions of those countries. The results of the expedition have just been published in "RUSSIAN NIHILISM AND EXILE LIFE IN SIBERIA," a volume of 600 large pages and over 200 illustrations, forming one of the most thrilling and valuable records of travel and adventure the world has ever known. This work resembles accounts of the adventures and discoveries of Livingstone and Stanley in Central Africa, but it surpasses even these in many respects. Mr. Buel went to Russia under the sanction of our Government, carrying with him letters of recommendation from the State Department and influential Government officials, which secured him admission to the highest diplomatic circles in Russia, and gave him access to the State records, by which means he obtained a vast amount of information never before made public. His travels and adventures in Siberia are of the most thrilling character. He thoroughly investigated Nihilism, and furnishes a complete record of the astounding deeds of that terrible secret organization which has shaken the throne of Russia to its centre.

This book is a valuable addition to American literature, and we understand that the sales are unprecedentedly large. It is the sort of book to be read around the winter fireside. It is sold only by subscription, and live agents should make haste to secure their outfits. See advertisement elsewhere in this paper.

The quality of telling the plain and simple truth, without exaggeration, deduction or bias, is exceedingly rare in authorship; yet it seems to be present in an extraordinary degree in the historical writings of Mr. Hubert Bancroft.

An Exchange says:—Western seats of learning are rapidly coming to the front. The Mt. Carroll, Illinois, college is one of the most prominent and successful. Its corps of teachers is full, its departments complete, its terms moderate and its success evidences its worth. A full course at Mt. Carroll fits the graduate to compete with the representatives turned out from any school.

Dress Maker Wanted.

The Dress Maker's place is now vacant at the Seminary. This position offers an excellent opportunity for a good dress maker, who wants to study music or painting, or do part work in literary studies, to pay her way by sewing. For particulars address

FINANCIAL MANAGER.

DIO LEWIS.

Dr. Dio Lewis was born at Auburn, N. Y., in 1823, studied medicine with Dr. Briggs of that city, took his medical course in the Harvard Medical School, Boston, began the practice of his profession in his native place in 1845, and two years later removed to Buffalo, where practiced from 1847 to 1852. During his residence in Buffalo, he wrote a number of papers on the causes and treatment of Cholera, which ravaged that city during 1849 and 1852. These papers attracted much attention, and were afterwards published in book form.

In the autumn of 1852, Dr. Lewis took his young wife, then seriously threatened with consumption, to the South. The visit to the Southern States was repeated during the two following winters.

During the three winters of leisure, Dr. Lewis seriously reconsidered his life-work, and after consultation with his family and other trusted friends, resolved to "shift the switch." Since 1855 he has been engaged in lecturing and writing on the subject of public and personal hygiene. With the exception of two visits to Europe and three summers of saddle life in the mountains of California, he has been unceasingly occupied with the "ounce of prevention."

His labors have been varied, interesting, and most effective. During four years he lectured almost every night, giving his days to the invention of his new system of gymnastics. In 1860, having completed this system, he abandoned the platform and settled in Boston, Mass., to establish his Normal School for Physical Training. Obtaining an Act of incorporation from the Massachusetts Legislature, he placed his scheme before the celebrated Dr. Walter Channing, Dr. Thomas Hoskins and other well-known medical men. The two gentlemen named, and others, entered heartily into the work. Dr. Channing and Dr. Hoskins both became active teachers or professors in Dr. Lewis' school. Within seven years, more than four hundred persons were graduated from the Boston Normal School, and, bearing its diploma, with the name of Dio Lewis as its president, went out into all the land, teaching the new school of physical training. Among these graduates was that admirable gentleman and scholar, Moses Coit Tyler, now Professor in Cornell University. He went abroad, remaining several years in London introducing "Dio Lewis' Gymnastics." Prof. Tyler's lectures and his contributions to the English magazines on the new school of body culture, constitute the finest portion of the literature of the new movement. In one of Prof. Tyler's papers, in a leading English magazine, occurs this paragraph.—

"The movement of thought in America toward physical culture is thus organized upon a profound and abiding basis. An impulse has been given which vibrates through a population of twenty millions; this impulse cannot die. And of this vast and beneficial movement, Dio Lewis stands clearly at the head. To him the people are looking as to an apostle and guide. He has in-

augurated in America a great national reform, as distinct, as influential, as glorious, as that which was wrought in Germany by Salzman and Jahn, or in Swesen by the poet and gymnasiarch Ling."

Another interesting phase of Dr. Lewis' work is found in the great seminary which he established at Lexington, Mass.

His object was to illustrate the possibilities in the physical development of girls during their school life. His buildings accommodating 200 persons, were placed upon the first battlefield of the Revolutionary war. A large corps of the best teachers in mathematics, sciences, languages, belle letters, and music to be found in the country, were engaged, and the opening announced. The school soon grew to one hundred and fifty young women, gathered from all parts of the country, including the Pacific Coast, Central America, and the West Indies. They came to see what could be done by the new methods for their nervous enfeebled bodies. The marvelous triumphs of this institution during the years which Dr. Lewis devoted to its management, he gives in the *North American Review* for December, 1882. As he says in that paper, hundreds of grateful parents are familiar with the facts. Girls who came unable to ascend a single flight of stairs without suffering, in a few months were able to walk five to ten miles without inconvenience.

In the course of his twenty-two years residence in Boston, Dr. Lewis published nine volumes on the various aspects of the health of the human body, some of which, like "Our Girls," "Our Digestion," and "Weak Lungs," have had enormous sales.

Dr. Lewis has now removed to the city of New York, to establish a large monthly magazine, to be called "Dio Lewis' Monthly," and to be devoted to Sanitary and Social Science. This will be the crowning work of his long life of labor in the interest of better bodies for American men and women.

The secret of Hubert Bancroft's success lies in the utilization of labor in literary as in business pursuits—leaving to the author only the work of the artist; that of the artisan being performed by secretaries.

Agents wanted in every town in the United States to sell Rex Magnus, an article indispensable in every family. Live grocery men and druggists preferred, as they need it in their own business. Grocers will not only make a good profit in supplying the large demand but can save a great deal of money by using it to keep meats, milk, etc., which would otherwise spoil. Address The Humiston Food Preserving Co., 72 Kilby St., Boston, Mass. See advt.

Mr. Hubert Bancroft's *History of the Pacific States* is the central figure of his literary undertakings, to which the Native races is preliminary, and contain volumes to follow, supplementary.

Three Greenhouses

now grace the Seminary grounds. For Catalogues of plants, flowers, etc., address the "LAWN ROSARY," Mt. Carroll Seminary, Carroll county, Ill.

To Lovers of Flowers.

Send me your address for my Illustrated Catalogue of new and useful goods belonging to Flowers. Local Agents wanted. Ladies preferred. Address H. R. Van Eps, Peoria, Ill.

Teachers' Class.

By running over our list of personals, the reader will see that many teachers are furnished for schools from the Mt. Carroll Seminary. Feeling that these pupils should be better prepared for their work than they can be without special training, we have a class carefully instructed in methods of teaching the common branches, to different grades of pupils. The members of this class are required to apply these methods by giving the lessons, and are required also to criticise lessons logically and according to certain principles. The result of this training has been very satisfactory. We shall hereafter expect all intending to graduate from the Teachers' Course to receive this special training for their profession.

Wedding Cards just at hand—

C. C. Collins, May Worthington, married, Thursday, July 26th, 1883. Carroll, Iowa. At Home after September 5th, '83. No. 56 Fox Street, Aurora, Ill.

This tells its own story.

Among the educational advertisements will be found that of the Mount Carroll Seminary. We have often had occasion to speak of this excellent school. It was never more deserving than now of the confidence of those who desire a good practical education for their daughters. There are very many, in all parts of the country, who can testify, from their experience, of the admirable discipline and instruction at Mount Carroll, to the efficiency of its preparation for places of usefulness in the world's work. The attendance year by year is very large; yet the accommodations are made adequate, and there could not be a more delightful student's home.—*The Standard*.

In 1878, Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Bancroft visited the North, attended by a stenographer, and the result was three hundred manuscript dictations from those who had helped to make history in Oregon, Washington and British Columbia.

PROGRAMME

Of the Literary and Musical Exercises of the Student's Reunion Society of the Mt. Carroll Seminary, June 6th, 1883.

- Piano Duet—*Scherzo and Trio Op. 20*, Beethoven.
Misses HOBBS and GILLEY.
Address, Essay, "The South as I See It."
By the President.
MARTHA POWELL.
Vocal Solo, MISS HOSTETTER.
Address, Education.
E. O. LEE, ESQ.
Piano Solo—*Impromptu Brilliant. Op. 299*, Wagner.
Miss LILLIE HALL.
Recitation, "An Order for a Picture."
Miss STELLA HEWITT.
Paper, The Reunion Reporter.
Miss EACKER, Editor.
Vocal Solo { a. With Newer Strings, Gounod.
b. Good Bye, Tastl.
Miss DELLA ANGLE.
Letter from Florida, by Miss L. Pennell, read by
Mrs. R. B. HALLETT.
Piano Solo—*False Caprice*, Rubinstein.
Miss JESSIE MILES.
Essay, MISS MACKAY.
Vocal Duett, Misses HAMLIN and LIGHTY.

OFFICERS, 1882-3:—C. L. Hostetter, President;
Alice Lighty, Secretary. Executive Committee—
Miss Joy, Mr. Lee, Miss A. Eacker, Miss Tom-
linson, Mr. Metcalf.

Thirtieth Anniversary Concert.

Of the Mt. Carroll Seminary Conservatory of Music, Tuesday Evening, June 5, 1883.

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

- Piano Duet—*Overture, Op. 34* - Schubert
Miss KENDALL, Miss STRONG.
Trio—*Madre del Sordido Amore* - Campana
Mrs. HAZZEN, Misses HAMLIN and LIGHTY.
Piano Solo—*Nocturne* - Leschetizky
Miss MADGE MYERS.
Song—*Fringelblumen* - Reinecke
(With violin obligato by Mr. Purcell.)
Miss HELEN MOORE.
Piano Duet—*Rondo* - Haydn
Misses HALL and DUTTON.
Song—*Sancta Maria* - Faure
(With violin obligato by Mr. Purcell.)
Miss LILLIAN HAMLIN.
Piano Solo—*Cachucha Caprice* - Raff
Miss NELLIE HOBBS.

PART SECOND.

- Chorus—*"Inflammatus," [Stabat Mater]* - Rossini
CARROLL CHORAL CLUB.
Piano Duet—*Polonaise, Op. 3, No. 2* - Saran
Misses STRONG and GILLEY.
Cavatini—*"O, Mio Fernando," [La Favorita]*
Donizetti
Miss MAHALA DUTTON.
Piano Solo—*Valse—Op. 31, No. 1* - Chopin
Miss LILLIE HALL.
Songs { a. Les trois Bouquets de Marguerite Braga
b. Frühlingslied—Spring Song - Well
(With violin obligato by Mr. Purcell.)
Mrs. HAZZEN.
Piano Duet—*Adagio, Andante, Allegro [Symphony in E flat]* - Mozart
Miss KENDALL, Miss STRONG.
Chorus—*Hark! the Curfew* - Atwood
By Members of the C. C. C.

Oral Classes.

Many pupils enter school to remain but a short time, and some, from among those with us for a longer period, come for special work, and hence do not take a course of study. Part of these are not prepared for the work of our regular classes, and others have not the time required to devote to these branches. To meet the need of such students, we have organized in some of the natural sciences, in addition to those connected with the regular course, that receive oral instruction. We feel that all our young women should know something

of the construction of the human body and of the laws of health, hence we endeavor to have every pupil study these subjects some time while with us. Our class in oral Physiology is always large. We have a similar class in Botany in the spring, and have introduced what we term Practical Science. The teacher in this department culls from different branches of science such particular points as will be of most use to each one as a woman and as a housekeeper. Many young ladies have had an interest awakened in these topics, and have received information that will contribute much to the health and comfort of themselves and others. It is not claimed that a thorough knowledge of these subjects is given in such a short space of time, but that certain students are helped, as they would not be if such classes were not introduced. *It is our aim to adapt our work to the special needs of the pupils who come to us, and not have one plan of work to which all must conform.*

We would recommend that every teacher in the state should read the *Illinois School Journal*. We do not mean that they should borrow a copy to read, but subscribe for, and own it. Every live teacher will we feel certain, and if there was a law to compel all others to have it they would largely the gainers. See "contents of August number in another column, and then send for the *Journal*."

The teachers have taken special pains, this last year, to awaken an interest in good literature. Mr. Hazzen has done much towards cultivating a liking for his favorite authors by his enthusiasm. Several reading circles were formed, which had the encouragement, and in some cases direct assistance of teachers. A class of the older young ladies devoted an hour a day to the reading of history and biography, enjoying exceedingly "The Dutch Republic," "Life of Luther," and other works. It is intended to make the study of literature and history still more prominent in the future, and to use every possible means to train the literary taste of students.

Ivan Petroff, on behalf of Mr. Hubert Bancroft, made two trips to Alaska before tracing the Russian American archives to the Secretary of State's office at Washington, where he afterward spent two years in abstracting historical material from them.

LAUNDRESS WANTED.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN WITH A DAUGHTER TO EDUCATE PREFERRED. She must be a woman who knows how to "manage work well," as she will have the direction of from two to six young women (students in the manual labor department), about the ironing. She must be discreet, a TRUE WOMAN in every sense. Must be in good HEALTH and strength, to "LEAD OFF" in the work as well as oversee and direct.

LET SCHOOL DIRECTORS OR PRINCIPALS wanting to secure one of our graduates or students for teachers, APPLY EARLY. The DEMAND at times EXCEEDS OUR SUPPLY. Send in your application and we will do the best possible to meet your wants, and select for you the teacher BEST SUITED to the place. To this end be very explicit in your description of the place to be filled. Many of our students are occupying first class positions in the best graded schools, high schools, seminaries and colleges. We can refer with pride to the work they are doing, and will aid, with pleasure, in filling other similar positions. Address Principals, Mt. Carroll Seminary.

From a letter by "Wanderer," written for the *Lanesboro Journal* printed in Lanesboro, Minn., we clip the following:

As I spent the Sabbath at Mt. Carroll I must say a word or two in regard to it. It is a busy, thriving town of three or four thousand inhabitants, situated in one of the best portions of the state of Illinois, surrounded by good, well improved farms, containing many fine residences, good churches, school buildings and court house. Here is located the Mt. Carroll Seminary for young ladies, which is one of the institutions of our land, to be proud of. The school now numbers nearly one hundred, who room and board in the Seminary, and under the able management of the Principal, Mrs. Shimer, and her assistant, Miss Joy, every thing moves with clock like regularity and order. The course of study is varied and ample; the teachers able and qualified; the buildings commodious and pleasant; the surroundings delightful and grand. Music, vocal and instrumental, has its full share of attention, and with the thirty or more pianos, and half as many organs, and the best of teachers, one would think the conservatory well equipped for the work. I had the pleasure of sitting at table with the hundred young ladies, (more or less), and do not wonder that a recent writer in *Chicago Standard*, in speaking of the institution, called it a "Garden of Eden Buds."

THE ART INTERCHANGE,

140 Nassau St., New York.

PROSPECTUS FOR VOLUME XI.

(July 5th to December 22d, 1883)

With this issue of July 5th. the ART INTERCHANGE enters upon its eleventh volume. During the five years of its publication the journal has grown from a four paged sheet—without illustrations, supplement sheet or “questions and answers,” to one of sixteen pages, with a profusion of illustrations representative of both pictorial and decorative art, and an inquiry department, which, for fullness, accuracy, helpfulness, and diversity of subjects treated, is unrivaled. It is proposed in the present volume to continue the illustration of designs suitable for furniture and general decorations in answer to requests, and to continue also to issue “Notes and Queries Supplements.” It has been decided to use the two middle pages of the paper for illustrations suitable for decorative purposes, and not as heretofore for those of a purely pictorial character; thus more working designs than ever before will be published. Among the patterns to be issued in the supplement sheets will be a series of designs selected especially for ART INTERCHANGE subscribers by a representative during a recent European tour, and authorized for publication by us, from the Royal School of Art Needlework, at South Kensington, England. The first of the series, a design for chair back or screen accompanies the first issue of Vol. II.

The most important step the management of the ART INTERCHANGE has in contemplation, however, will not take effect until January, 1884. It is the publication at intervals of one month—making twelve in the course of a year—of studies in color. These will include flower and figure subjects, and each design will be in several colors. The designs, which are to be the work of well-known artists (whose names will be duly announced) are intended as studies in color, and will be equally valuable to the embroiderer and the painter. The fact that the ART INTERCHANGE is being enlarged and the sphere of its usefulness more and more extended, is the best possible proof that unexampled prosperity has attended the efforts of the management to stimulate an interest in all forms of art works.

Truly yours,
Editors ART INTERCHANGE.

THE STOPS.

In the playing or interpreting of true music there are three essentials; a certain pitch of tone, a certain strength of tone, and a certain quality of tone. The proper combination and variation of these is the criterion of musical excellence. The piano places only the first two of these within the player's reach, which is all that any instrument besides the organ can successfully do. The organ, therefore, deserves the title, “King of Instruments,” since it alone can command the whole realm of music. This statement, of course, is only true of the pipe organ, since it can be constructed of any size, without limit. But within certain limits,

the reed organ, as at present constructed, by a few good builders, deserves a considerable share of this honor.

Many admire the capabilities for variety and effect of their church pipe organ, who are not aware how nearly they may echo the same effects on their reed organ at home. The “stops” are the distinctive feature of an organ, and are what places the instrument in the front rank, giving it the command it has over three departments of musical interpretation. Yet these very essential accessories are misunderstood, undervalued or abused. I have seen the man who would smile at the ignorant child, clapping his chubby fists, delightfully, upon a number of keys at once, sit calmly down before a large reed organ, pull out all the stops—fortes, tremolos, couplers and all, and then play with an air of conscious intelligence. This popular ignorance concerning the use of the stops has been fostered by the habitual comparison with the piano. The organ must never be looked upon as a *single* instrument, but rather as its name implies an *organism*, made up of more or less parts, according as it is more or less truly an organ, and each part serves a particular purpose with reference to the whole. The orchestra is the pattern by which the true organ is constructed. The keys, stops, and levers represent so many instruments or players, while the performer is honored with the position of grand conductor over them, and he is to turn over the music, keep time and see that all goes right.

Without the stops, the player becomes a mere soloist, not a conductor. The stops are so many sets of players, ready to join in at any time with their respective instruments, at a motion of their conductor's hand. For example, one stop, when pulled out, sets the violin playing, when pushed in “stops” them. Another brings the clarinetto into active service or ‘stops’ their reedy sounds at will. A third makes the liquid flutes, a fourth the shrill piccolos, a fifth the low bass horns. Each of these furnish its own peculiar quality of sound to beautify the whole. Until lately one “stop” or knob controlled the whole compass of the key-board representing one player for each of the sixty-one keys. Hence a single knob labeled “Flute” furnished sixty-one flutes or labeled “Piccolo,” it governed sixty-one of these instruments, in effect. But since the compass of a real flute, or other orchestral, comprises only two or three octaves each, it is foolish to overstep this limit in an imitation of them in the organ. As, in practice, all instruments may be divided into treble and bass, played on the key-board respectively by the right and left hands, so the reed organ, as now constructed may make the compass of the “stops” follow this natural division. Two stops are therefore necessary in order to furnish one sound of a kind to every key—one for the treble half of the clavier, the other for the bass half. The musical stops, then, put in the player's reach, a certain orchestral instrument. The number of keys controlled by each stop is governed by the compass of the real instrument it is designed to imitate. In addition to these “Musical” stops there is a class of “Mechanical” stops that do not add a new kind of instrument, but influence those already in service. Some of these make each instrument play in octaves, instead of single notes. Such are

called “Couplers,” “Harmonics,” etc. Others make the players produce a “tremolando” expression. Such are called Vox Humana, Tremolo, Vox Jubilante, Vox Celeste, etc. The third class may be called Dynamical stops. These simply control the strength of tone already produced by the other two classes. This class includes the knee swells, swell pedals forte stops, etc. The knee swell governs the whole instrument, while the forte stops control only certain portions; thus permitting any particular instrument to be used obligato, with a subdued accompaniment. These three classes comprise all the stops in a first-class reed organ, and their combined number is therefore limited by the number of instruments each particular organ is constructed to imitate.

The astounding number of so-called stops, frequently seen in certain makes of reed instruments is made possible by the addition of a fourth class, which might be termed “Financial stops,” as their only purpose is to stop up the eye of the intending purchaser for financial purposes. Since they are merely duplicates of the stops legitimately belonging to the instrument, they are of no value whatever, and only furnish additional friction, and bring an increased possibility of derangement to the mechanism so duplicated.

When two stops produce exactly the same result one of them is a “Financial” stop, and is an evidence of fraud on the part of the manufacturer of such instruments.

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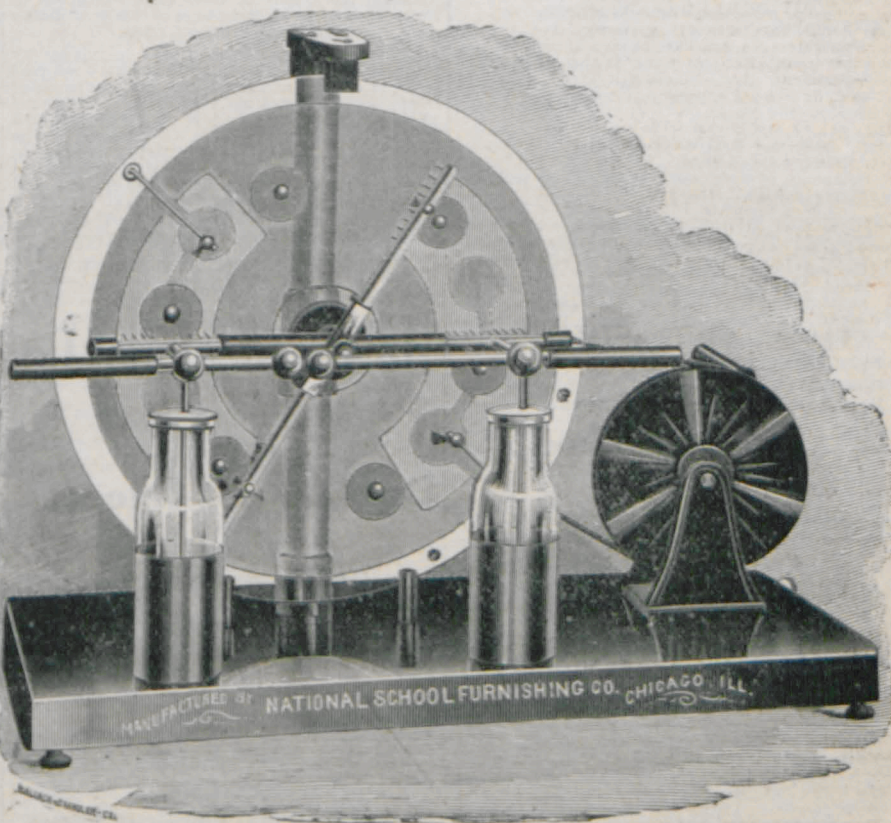
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Expenses.

Our patrons in looking over the list of expenses, sometimes make unfair comparisons with other schools, or with boarding in a private family. We include a number of items in one bill, and

hence the figures, a one glance, seem higher than do those of similar institutions. Many, in estimating the expenses of any boarding school, neglect to consider one or two very important matters. We do not claim to take the place of sympathetic, judicious mothers, but we do *try* to exercise care something akin to that bestowed upon the young of the home. The doing of the many things that do not show, such as those who have the care of young ladies, will understand demands a great deal of time from somebody. Pupils, in case of sickness, are treated by a physician, free of charge, unless suffering from a protracted illness. We are very happy and thankful to be able to say that the instances in which the members of our family are ill, for any length of time, are very few, the number in the whole history of the school being so small that it can be counted on one's fingers. The hygienic regulations are such as to prevent sickness, and so, in general, we have a healthy family. We have been successful in escaping contagious diseases. In the twenty-nine years of the school's history we have never had any such disease spread through our institution. The experience of last year illustrates the case in hand. There have been measles in almost every family in our city where there were young persons, but we had but one case in the Seminary building. We endeavor to be as diligent as possible in using sanitary means at our command. All this requires thought, watchfulness and time. Is it not worth the while for fathers and mothers to consider these things as well as the number of dollars paid into the school treasury?

Boarding.

We are frequently asked, "Do you receive students from abroad who do not board in the institution?" We answer *no*. We have made a few exceptions to this when there was special reason given, showing that it was for the best good of the pupil. The cases are very rare where this is true. Unless there has been an understanding with the Principal, no pupil from a distance will be received without she becomes a member of our family. Experience has taught that almost all make better progress when so situated as to be regular in habits, having the study hours uninterrupted by callers, or by going into company. We are held responsible for the progress and conduct of pupils, and we must have them with us in order to do for them what is required. We expect to make still fewer exceptions to our rule in the future than the past.

The Teacher's Provision or System of Pecuniary Aid

Affords advantages rarely found in an institution of this kind. There are many who would gladly make teaching a business, and who, if properly prepared would be ornaments to the profession, but who are not able to defray the expenses of such preparation. For the aid and encouragement of such, and for the purpose of elevating the standard of common schools, the Principal has for many years practiced a system which opens to a large number the means for securing a good practical education, and a preparation for an extended field of usefulness, which they could not otherwise enjoy. The system is as follows: To those who have not the means to secure an education, who possess good minds and unexceptionable character, as recommended by persons of known responsibility, the Principal will open an account, giving credit on bills for boarding, tuition, &c., the payment of said bills to be secured by a promissory note, signed by the student, if of age, (otherwise by parent or guardian) and a reliable endorser. Notice to be given quarterly in advance, same as payments become due, on time from one to four years, one year without interest. Books and stationery are cash articles, and must be paid for when received. Those who have not friends to endorse their notes, but in other respects come fully recommended as the above, can enter the "Manual Labor Department," as set forth in another column.

To further aid in the elevation of the common schools in the State and especially in Carroll County, the Principal will give tuition free in the entire Teacher's Course to one student from each County in the State, and to one student from each Township in Carroll County, Ill. Students wishing to avail themselves of this provision may apply to the School Commissioner of the County in which they reside, who will after an examination give preference to those giving the greatest promise of usefulness. The commissioner in making selections, will be careful to recommend only candidates of irreproachable moral character, and of decidedly good or more than ordinary ability, to the end that the energies of the institution may not be wasted upon unworthy or incompetent persons. The schools of the people demand the best talent and the highest character on the part of those who aspire to the responsible office of teacher in them. Deficiencies arising from want of proper culture can be supplied, but not natural talent. The candidates applying are required to be: 1st.—Not less than sixteen years of age. 2d.—To produce a certificate of good moral character, signed by responsible persons. 3d.—To board in the institution, under the special supervision of the Principal.

The Normal, or Teacher's Course,

Is best advertised in the eminent success of those who go out from this department. School committees give to our graduates a decided preference wherever this institution is known.

SHORT LINE.

The use of the term "Short Line" in connection with the corporate name of a great road, conveys an idea of just what is required by the traveling public—a Short Line, Quick Time and the Best of accommodations—all of which are furnished by the great-

est railway in America.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL.

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- Chicago, Milwaukee, La Crosse and Winona.
- Chicago, Milwaukee, Aberdeen and Ellendale.
- Chicago, Milwaukee, Eau Claire and Stillwater.
- Chicago, Milwaukee, Wausau and Merrill.
- Chicago, Milwaukee, Beaver Dam and Oshkosh.
- Chicago, Milwaukee, Waukesha and Oconomowoc.
- Chicago, Milwaukee, Madison and Prairie du Chien.
- Chicago, Milwaukee, Owatonna and Faribault.
- Chicago, Beloit, Janesville and Mineral Point.
- Chicago, Elgin, Rockford and Dubuque.
- Chicago, Clinton, Rock Island and Cedar Rapids.
- Chicago, Council Bluffs and Omaha.
- Chicago, Sioux City, Sioux Falls and Yankton.
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Pullman Sleepers and the Finest Dining Cars in the world are run on the main lines of the CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY, and every attention is paid to passengers by courteous employes of the Company.

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Geo. H. Hefford, Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agt.

LOCAL TIME CARD.

Trains pass Mt. Carroll Station as follows:

CHICAGO & COUNCIL BLUFFS DIV. TRAINS.

EAST.

* Passenger	2:28 A. M.
"	10:01 A. M.
"	11:28 A. M.

WEST.

* Passenger	1:54 A. M.
"	3:11 P. M.
"	4:28 P. M.

R. & S. W. DIV. TRAINS.

Milwaukee and Rock Island Line.

EAST.

Passenger	2:18 A. M.
"	11:18 A. M.
Freight	1:36 P. M.
"	3:25 P. M.

WEST.

Passenger	1:07 A. M.
"	3:25 P. M.
Freight	11:28 A. M.

W. F. BROWNING,

Agent C. M. & St. P. Ry.,

Mt. CARROLL, ILL.

* Daily.

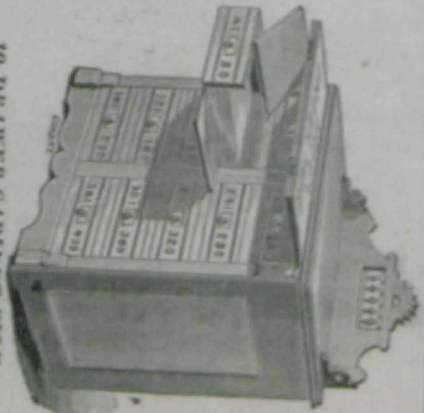
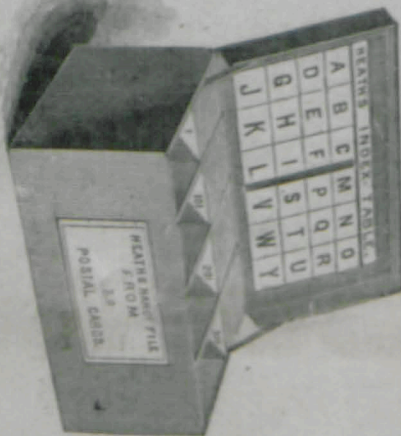
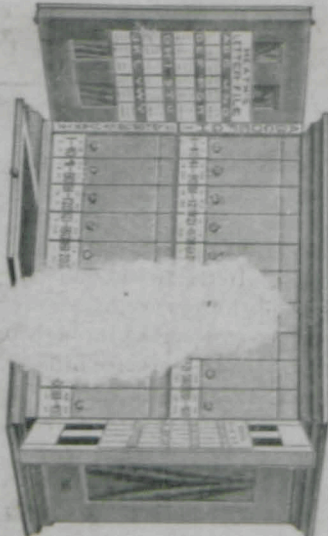
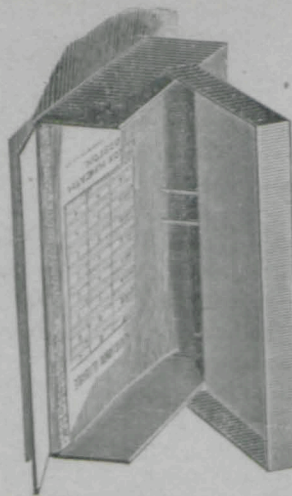
How SHALL I REACH Mt. CARROLL? is the oft repeated inquiry.

FOR PARTICULARS SEE PAGE 18.

BEST IN THE WORLD.
HEATH LETTER FILES.
Sold for Circular Prices.

20 BOX LIBRARY FILE.
Any letter or paper can be found in an instant among any number filed.

10 DRAWER CABINET FILE.



The Mt. Carroll Seminary, Carroll County, Ill.

Opens its 30th year on the first Thursday of September, 1883. For other matter pertaining to the Seminary, see inside of this copy of OREAD.

Accommodation for Gentlemen Students.

"Are you going to receive young men into the Seminary again?" is the almost daily inquiry. Our uniform answer is, we have not yet sufficient room to permit it. To answer the many applications we have, we will here explain. For about thirteen years this was a mixed school, having as many young men as young women. Sixteen years ago we were obliged to exclude the young men for want of room. We have since made two large additions to the Seminary, but in each case added room has at once been in demand for young women. In making our last improvement we have prepared rooms in a two-story cottage adjoining the greenhouses for about ten young men, to whom we give the privileges of the school and the opportunity to do manual labor in part payment therefor. Each man can earn probably from one-half to two-thirds his expenses during term time, and in some cases work can be given during vacation to pay arrearages. Or, any whom we accept can come during the summer vacation and work in advance on the school year opening in September.

As to whom we will accept we have to say, they must be young men of unexceptionable character, correct habits in every respect (no tobacco users or profane persons need apply unless prepared to abstain while here), who have improvement for their object, and are willing to work hard for themselves and faithfully for us. The advantages of such a place can readily be seen. Young men applying for one of these places will please give at once their references, recommendations, etc., and so far as possible their plans for the future, i. e., if they have a course of study in view, or length of time they wish to study, etc., and we will then select from the candidates those that promise the best. Having but few places to offer, we can afford to be very particular. The first few weeks will be "probationary," and if we find we have made a bad selection, the young man can leave without the mortification of being expelled. Let no truly worthy young man hesitate to apply, and if we cannot give him a place at once, we may at some future time. Let no young man of doubtful reputation or habits venture to come, thinking to disguise his faults and pass for what he is not, as an exposure, which is certain to come, will result in mortification and disgrace that he will wish he had avoided. We propose to be more strict in our regulations in the future than ever in the past.